The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 125 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....18 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON vis MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Suez with	Tons.
7th May.	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
14th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	*India ..	8700	....	....
30th ,,	China ..	8000	Malaja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8300	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Izuba Maru	K. Shimobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
KamaKuraMaru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5149	12th July	21th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4905	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices exeepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of BirminghamA &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July..	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.. Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct..	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	22th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	801
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

End Box 38.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 28th May, 9 a.m. Direct
DWARKA, 1695, Fri. 29th May *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "KASARA," 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 28th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3418 .. ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 .. ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 .. ,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

27th May, 1914.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia.	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	667
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	806
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	809
Bombay to Gibraltar	390	621
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Canard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK
THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka	
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin	
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco	
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai	
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin	
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo	
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencies and Bonus List of.

MAJUMDAR BROS. AND CO.
Managing Agents.
43-1, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

R. R. KOTEKAR, c/o "The Briton,"
General Agent,
Pricket Cross Road, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

GENTLEMAN, young Indian, trained as Bleacher, Dyer and Calico Printer wishes to correspond with those interested in Mill Industry with a view to their paying for his trip to and stay in England for perfecting in the above and allied arts. Apply to Box No. 607. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2681

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH and AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (latest methods). Permanent fittings and gots crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!
BOMBAY MANGOES from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 dozen.
25 Australian Apples choice Rs. 3.
25 Sweet Delicious Oranges Rs. 2.
50 Choice Breakfast Plantains Re. 1.
25 Large Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 2.
Carriage Paid on mentioning "Chronicle."
(Send for "Fruit and Store Price List")
TUKINA & CO.,
Sitaram Building, Bombay.
2535

WANTED.

WANTED a Khansamah for the Sergeants' Mess, 2nd Black Watch, Bareilly. Apply stating terms, to the PRESIDENT. 2051

A MOTOR MECHANIC & DRIVER qualified in England (B. S. M. London). Seeks sitation in State or Private Service. Write to Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2701

WANTED—A Khansamah for the Officers Mess, 13th Rajputs, to run a Contract Mess. Applicants to forward copies of contract and testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Rajputs, Agra. 2053

WANTED—An experienced Valuator to value the entire Mess Property of 116th Mahrattas. Work to be completed by Sept. 15th 1914.
Apply, with terms, to MESS PRESIDENT, 116th Mahrattas, Jhansi. 2046

GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—WANTED Applications for a post of TRAFFIC BOOK COMPILER and BALANCE SHEET CHECKER, pay up to Rs. 45 p.m. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present rate of pay and details of previous service.

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager,
2055 Gwalior Light Railways, Gwalior.

WANTED a good NOTER and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.
Apply with testimonials to
RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
2056 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/ES.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED at once KANSAMAH. Apply SERGEANTS' Mess 1, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba. 2703

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2674

WANTED QUALIFIED MIDWIFE without doctor— for confinement case in July—in Bears-Beard, C. P. Apply to Box. No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

WANTED.—ACTIVE PARTNER with Rs. 5,000 to work up profitable agency lines bringing Rs. 2-300 per month. Apply to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2714

WANTED by highly experienced French Teacher, strong in English permanent post in school or college in Bombay or Moffussil. Address H. G. DIGHE, Gamdevi, Bombay. 2730

WANTED immediately a QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and an English-speaking COMPOUNDER, Hindu preferred, for Moffusil. Apply to Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2728

WANTED—A graduate and an intermediate passed, as Assistant Masters for Christ Church Coll. Sch., Cawnpore. Christians preferable. Salaries according to qualifications.—Apply to THE MANAGER, with copies of testimonials stating salaries expected. 2052

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to
DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

WANTED by an European firm a young JUNIOR CLERK either Hindu or Native Christian of good birth and writing a neat hand and well up in arithmetic. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 with good prospects. Apply in own handwriting with certificate of moral character to Box No. 615, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2720

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a leading Life Assurance Company.
One CLERK capable to control Office correspondence; salary from 40 to 70 according to qualifications.
Four CANVASSERS on good salary and commission. None without previous experience need apply. "INSURANCE" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2717

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.
Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.
For further particulars apply to
THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2672

WANTED—A Health Officer for the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Punjab, India.
All applicants must be registered practitioners and possess a diploma of public health.
Previous practical experience in a similar appointment is essential and preference will be given to those who have had Indian experience.
Salary Rs. 750 per month (£600 a year). The post is a permanent one and a stipulation for three months' notice of termination on either side, will be included in the agreement.
The Health Officer may subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscription being from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. of salary, the Municipal Committee contributing a sum equal to that paid by the contributor.
The Health Officer will be subject to the leave and travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. He will be a whole-time officer and will not be allowed to take private practice.
Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1914.
Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, experience, etc., and address their application to—
F. W. KENNAWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, Lahore, India.
2044

WANTED.

WANTED CANVASSERS for door-name plates good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, opp. Mahammadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2719

WANTED immediately a GUJERATI MEDICAL MAN to purchase an established Dispensary in Panchmahals. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.
Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.
J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona.
2040

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN with thorough experience of erection and running of Power, Plants including laying of Cables. Plaint is of 250 K.W.A.C.
One holding 1st class steam certificate preferred but this qualification is not absolutely necessary. Apply with terms and testimonials, to the Agents, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad."
J. DALAL,
For Agents.
Ahmedabad, 22nd May, 1914. 2704

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ROYAL ENFIELD Motor Cycle, 2 3/4 H. P. Twin Cyclinder. Only used a few months. In perfect running order. Owner buying car. What offers? Apply to Box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2732

FOR SALE—BOMBAY MANGOES.
ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.
PAIRIES, Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 3-0 per dozen.
DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—

Size	Heavy Plain	Steel Studded	Rubber Studded.
26 by 2	12 12 0	21 12 0	20 8 0
26 by 2¼	14 4 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
26 by 2½	16 0 0	23 12 0	22 0 0

Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running. economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2512 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET. Offices, Hornby Road, above the West End Watch Co., second floor rent Rs. 40/- and 45/-. Apply on the PREMISES. 2723

WELL FURNISHED airy rooms TO LET with board. Electric lights and fans. Apply MRS. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 2733

AVAILABLE with board a large room with bathroom attached situated at Middle Colaba, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box No. 618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2729

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for doctors. The place of a well established dispensary in "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, TO LET from 1st June, Apply to OWNER, 62, Lamington, Road. 2671

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

TO LET.—From the 1st of June, two Shops at the Junction of Lamington Road, and Girgaon Road, in the Pranjivandas Building, each measuring about 700 sq. ft. with a frontage 40 to 50ft.
Suitable as show rooms to motor car and carriage dealers.
For rents and further particulars, apply to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
2677 301 Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have cancelled the General Power of Attorney given by me to MR. TULSIDAS SHIVLAL on the 7th September, 1913, from this date.
(Sd.) KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1914. 2702

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH General Meeting of Shareholders and 2nd Annual Meeting of policyholders of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society Limited, Gujranwala will take place on Sunday the 7th June, 1914.
to adopt the balance sheet for 1913-14.
to elect Directors.
to elect Directors from the policyholders as as per clause 24 of the Prospectus.
to Appoint Auditors for 1914-15 and
to declare Dividend, etc.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Socite will remain closed for this period. 2685

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MANAGER, Superintending Engineer's Office, General Branch, salary O. S. Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10.
The applicants should state their qualifications and age. Those possessing experience in P. W. procedure and practice will be preferred. None need apply whose mother tongue is not Urdoo. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.
Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1914.
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.,
2058 Hyderabad, Deccan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 20th May, 1914.

No. 4706—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 15th August 1914. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 10618, dated 19th November 1912, printed at pages 2138 and 2139 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. dated the 28th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates:—
(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 53 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction will be nominated. The scope of the candidate's actual attainments more especially in English, Science, and Mathematics will, if necessary, be tested at the time of selection. In Mathematics the candidate should know Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including Quadratic Equations and simple problems, Geometry (the first three books of Euclid) and the elements of Trigonometry including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms.

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required—
(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;
(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence on November 1st, i.e., one year before entry in the college, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in Forest Department.
(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

8. A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required—
(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College;
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

9. A selected candidate may on arrival at the College be required to undergo an examination in English and Mathematics. Failure to pass this examination will entail the cancellation of his nomination.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. The stipend is not payable for periods of vacation. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation for a period of one year, which may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest Sub-Division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
2727

NOTICES

NOTICE.

MRS. M. DANIELS has severed all connection with Dr. C. B. Marrett re Soldiers' Home. She has opened a New Home at "No. 102, Middle Colaba," providing good accommodation for Military, Naval and Civilians. Electric Lights and Fans. 2684

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of the following on 3rd June, 1914, at Belgaum:—
1. Teak Pole and Fuel Coupes.
2. Right to collect Hirda, Shigekai, Cinnamon, Gum, Honey and Wax, Silk Cotton, Karanj Seed, Tumri Leaves, and Grass from Kurans in parts of the Belgaum Division.
E. M. HODGSON,
2057 Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	21.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
0.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .22 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manag

AUCTION SALE.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Private offers for the sale of entire stock in one lot of photographic requisites, shop furniture and fittings etc., of Messrs. D. M. DUKLE & CO., at Hummum Street, Fort, will be considered by the undersigned.
HARDINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Mahammadi Mahal.
Dhobie Talao.
Bombay, 27th May, 1914 2726

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD, DRAWING DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY 1914 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at Elphinstone Circle Fort, near Kemp and Co., THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household drawing dining and bedroom furniture of well known makers, such as dining table and chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, easy low and Curzon chairs, rich cabinets, corner cabinets fancy tile teapoys, marble top tables writing dressing and washhand tables, carpets, wall and table ornaments, side boards dinner waggons, book stands, screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs clothes and gown presses, vases table and hanging lamps, meatsafe, easels, pictures, single and double bed steads, rich glass crockery and plateware etc.
The property of Mrs. Cooper and others.
Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.
D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers annd Commission Agents.
Bombay, 27th May 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Fort, BOMBAY.

GAUHAR JAN
OF CALCUTTA

The Queen of Indian Singers who was prevented from leaving for Europe owing to the desertion of her musicians at the last moment and has consequently been obliged to postpone her European Tour, will give a Concert on

Wednesday 27th May
At 9-30 S. T.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, & Rs. 3.
Unreserved Rs. 2, & 1.
PLAN AND TICKET AT THE THEATRE.

THE GRANDEST FASHIONABLE FILM EVER SEEN

QUEEN'S JEWELS

4400 feet long

At the
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
THE MOST THUNDERING PLOT.
MYSTERIOUS AND HEART RENDING
Sat. and Sund. Prize Show 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

1ST. BATTALION, G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
K. & N. COMPANY'S RIFLE CLUBS.

The ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION and DANCE will take place in the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute Grounds, Parel, on FRIDAY, May 29th, at 9 p.m., (S. T.).
Invitations for Members and Friends may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Matunga. Members of the Institute not invited Rs. 2. Non-members Rs. 3.
V. H. VEEVERS,
2731 Honorary Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES for the Harwood Association Football League will CLOSE on SATURDAY, May 30th.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Joint Hony. Secretaries,
R. W. SMART,
H. ELLIOTT,
Marsland Price & Co. Ltd.,
2665 Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF V RIETIES

in association with

BANDMANN-RICKARDS VARIETY CIRCUIT.

COMMENCING

Friday 29th May

Friday 29th May

THE HOUSE OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.

Sunday first Show 7 p.m.

TIP-TOP PROGRAMME.

KING OF THE PERCH

GRAUS BROS.

GRAUS BROS.

One of the most Sensational Turns ever performed on a Music Hall stage.

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL

The Australian Nightingale

MARIE QUINTRELL

The Operatic Soprano

THE ELECTRIC SPARK

SELMA BRAATZ

SELMA BRAATZ

DOES WONDERS

The Greatest Lady Juggler in the World Assisted by MADAM BRAATZ.

OUR STAR FILMS

THE MIRROR OF DEATH

OUR COMEDY

TURKEY TROT TOWN

Prices of admission to 1st Show:—

Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 6, 4. and Boxes Rs. 10.

ADMISSION TO 10 P.M.

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3 and 2, Dress Circle Rs. 2, 1, Boxes Rs. 15. Back Seats 8 as. 6 as. & 4 as. Children half prices to Stall Circles and 8 as. seats to 1st show only.

NOTICE.

Every Saturday until further notice there will be no **10** o'clock Show. But instead there will be a MATINEE at **4-30** and the usual show **6-30.**

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 Twice Nightly. **10**

Last Nights of Present Programme.

THE WONDER OF WONDERS

Miss SELMA BRAATZ

The World Renowned Lady Juggler.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

FERRY CORWEY

AND THE

STAVORDALES

Commencing Friday Next.

Miss CLEO PEEL

American Soubrette and Commedienne.

Miss MARIE GODWIN

The ever Popular Soubrette and Dancer.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager **Mr. James McGrath.**

To-Night

MARCEL AND BELL.

Acrobatic Dancers, Contortionists and Tangoists.

DAN CLIFFORD

The Super-Comedian.

MISS JESSIE WILTON

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

ALSO

MISS HAPPY CARTON

Contralto-Vocalist, from the leading London Concerts.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY:

M. CAVELETTI,

57, Watson annexe,

APOLLO BUNDER.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TELEPHONE (Charni Road) No. **2020.**

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

The Opportunity you will not let pass.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

PARTS: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Really is it a Filmed-story Unique of its kind.

Full of Enthusiasm, Interest, Realism, Excitement and Stimulating incidents.

TIME: 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15. and 10-30 to 12.

ADMISSION: Rs. **2**, Re. **1**, As. **8** and As. **4**.

NOTE. { CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON FRIDAY. The Second Series of **Protea** entitled **PROTEA** and **THE INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE** will be received and shown on this very day.

VICTORY

A stirring Naval Battle Drama

To-Night! AT THE ***To-Night!***

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Produced with the co-operation of

THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, AERIAL CORPS AND MARINES.

Five Thrilling Reels. 7,000 Feet Long.

A THOUSAND THRILLS MADE POSSIBLE WHICH A MILLION RUPEES COULD NOT PURCHASE.

THERE'S A FIFTY-MILE Hydroplane flight over land and sea.

THERE'S A GREAT BATTLE between a warship and a fort, in which the fort is completely destroyed by a bomb.

THERE'S A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE in which an American warship assisted by an aeroplane, sinks 3 gun boats.

THERE'S A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY running all through.

IT'S A STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION! COME & SEE IT FOR YOURSELVES! BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

Charni Road. Time and Prices as Usual. Telephone No. 1271.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/3 Harison Road, CALCUTTA.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household English furniture, by John Roberts and others rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, carpets, table hanging and hall lamps, water colours, engravings, and oil painting, drawing rooms sofas and chairs, also handsome pieces of English furniture cabinets, corner whatnots, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, cane chairs, rocking chairs, teapoys, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of A. T. Stuart, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed, and Barten, English solid mahogany sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich Persian carpets, drawing and Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, suit of sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one organ, Jost fan, one iron safe on stand, writing table, glass door book cases, office chairs, bentwood chairs, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots and tubs, gas and coal large iron stove, large English ice box with refrigerator screens, engravings, etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., and others.

The property of another gentleman—

One English-built single seated rubber-tyred brougham by Lucas, suitable for a Doctor or a Solicitor, in good condition.

One English built rubber-tyred square landau by James Buchanand and Co. in excellent order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VICTORIA.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. LALJI RANCHORDJI and Son and on account and risk of Mr. Saroopchund Hokamchund.

One rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Punch Cullian bay arab horse, 14 hands, 4 years.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Jugmohandas Vundrawandas Bhaiseth—

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred mailcouch by "Windover" in good order.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred c. spring victoria by Windover, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred c. spring state brougham in good order.

1 pair of handsome strong bay waler horses, both go well in single and double harness.

By order of Messrs. Lallji Ranchordji and Son and on account and risk of Bhansari Cullianji Purshotum—

One second hand shigram.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marazbanabad Road, Andheri, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, glass door book cases, writing tables, bentwood chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one large phonograph with about 100 records, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing and plain chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cane furniture, china matting, copper and Japanese vases, etc., etc.

The property of E. Philpot Brooks, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Esmailji Mulla Vallybhoy vs. Essaji Moosaji.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decretal order of reference herein, dated the 30th August, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

ALL that piece or parcel of salt batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,787 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88, New Nos. B/11934 12849, New Survey No. 1B/1928, 1927, and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Toolsi water pipe and road, on or towards the West by private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of the said Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikhaji and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURAT SWADESHI MILLS, WITH MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Surat Swadeshi and Weaving Co., Ld., (in liquidation, and with the concurrence of the National Financing and Commission, Limited, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, pursuant to an order of the Court, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned land and mill buildings, situate at Surat, together with all the machinery, plant and stores thereon (the stores to be sold at a valuation).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings, standing thereon, situate at Chidia Kin in Begumpura in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, and in the District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 43,945 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 23, Pot Nos. 1-9, and Survey No. 60, Pot Nos. 1-48, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by residences belonging to Hindus, and beyond that the Dangi Sari Road, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ladli Begum alias Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the road leading from Delhi Gate to Surat Gate, and on or towards the West by the land known as Dada Illahi in the possession of the heirs of Nawab Saheb.

SECONDLY:—Plant, machinery and stores, among which are:—Horizontal landau compound non-condensing engine, 6,125 I.H.P. complete by Marshall, Sons and Co., donkey pumps, boiler 160 lbs. pressure by Marshall and Sons complete, grey winding machine with 300 spindles warping machines, sizing machines, drawing frames, ring frames, 334 spindles, 132 looms by Lancaster, 45 dhobies, hydraulic baling press, furnishing machine, damping, folding, stamping and other machines, lathes and drilling machines, etc., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Official Liquidator or his Attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 27th May, 1914.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs. a.
Todd's Rajasthan. 2 vols	7 8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7 14
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	5 10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	7 14

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKER GOVINDJI,

Ka badevi, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, but the fails have not been heavy. Nearly everywhere else weather has been dry. The temperature locally is in excess in North-west and Central India.

Forecast:—No important change.

Indian Ocean:—Pressure over the Indian Ocean during the last week was high and winds remained unsteady at Seychelles where there was also an excess of rainfall. Conditions, therefore, are not favourable to an immediate advance of the monsoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is generally in excess. Night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0.28 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. In Malabar rainfall has decreased considerably, Trivendrum being the only station reporting precipitation of temperature in that area. Seas are only moderate at Colombo this morning.

A few showers may occur in Malabar. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces and east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on TUESDAY, the 26th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to Date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	95.7	81.9	50	..	11.55	0.59
Jask	108.3	83.5	69	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	117.5	85.8	44	..	1.86	—0.06
Rawalpindi	108.2	74.0	19	..	16.48	5.21
Lahore	112.9	75.7	32	..	5.62	1.30
Sirsa	114.9	74.8	25	..	3.01	0.44
Ambala	107.9	84.3	40	..	5.62	—0.73
Delhi	109.0	84.6	51	..	2.62	—1.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.3	86.9	45	..	1.49	—0.74
Mainpuri	111.0	85.1	41	..	3.37	0.58
Jhansi	113.1	87.0	37	..	1.82	—0.34
Cawnpore	109.0	84.9	47	..	2.67	0.33
Allahabad	109.6	84.1	35	..	3.55	1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	123.5	84.2	61	..	2.45	1.06
Karachi	89.5	78.5	37	..	2.11	0.48
Ajmer	111.8	82.3	37	..	2.73	0.78
Jaipore	115.8	82.8	18	..	1.08	—0.99
Kotah	114.6	86.6	16	..	1.62	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.7	74.0	74	..	1.04	0.45
Dwarka	88.9	82.1	82	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	86.8	79.5	85	..	0.11	—0.41
Rajkot	108.0	78.4	51	..	0.17	—0.52
Bhavnagar	111.8	80.8	79	..	0.04	—0.75
Surat	99.9	81.8	72	..	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	112.0	80.5	7	..	0.95	0.47
Deesa	111.9	80.4	27	..	0.19	—0.49
Neemuch	115.2	84.3	44	..	0.58	—0.52
Indore	110.2	82.9	64	..	1.69	0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.9	80.3	47	..	8.02	4.36
Saugor	110.8	83.8	22	..	2.33	—0.10
Hoshangabad	114.9	86.2	37	..	2.52	0.31
Khandwa	114.1	86.0	46	..	1.26	—0.23
Akola	113.8	85.9	41	..	2.10	0.19
Amraoti	114.2	86.6	36	..	3.02	0.46
Nagpur	114.6	84.2	25	..	5.53	2.10
Chanda	113.3	84.0	28	..	6.50	2.67
Raipur	110.5	83.9	41	..	5.55	2.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.2	82.4	74	..	0.15	—0.71
Ratnagiri	91.5	81.1	70	..	0.06	—0.97
Mormugao	91.2	82.2	74	..	0.38	—2.29
Karwar	89.9	81.2	74	..	0.20	—3.22
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	111.4	78.1	59	..	1.40	—0.09
Ahmednagar	106.1	74.4	47	..	0.69	—1.85
Poona	98.6	74.5	59	..	0.21	—2.09
Sholapur	107.4	76.8	48	0.28	0.56	—2.23
Bijapur	105.3	76.5	55	..	0.44	—2.53
Belgaum	98.6	76.5	77	0.02	2.91	—2.76
Aurangabad	109.4	76.8	48	..	2.08	—0.01
Nizamabad (Indor)	113.7	85.6	46	..	0.91	—2.09
Hyderabad	104.6	81.2	49	..	2.53	—1.26
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.7	80.1	72	..	2.85	—5.94
Calicut	91.9	81.0	83	0.02	8.37	—3.13
Cochin	87.2	77.7	83	0.01	15.26	—2.70
Colombo	87.2	80.4	85	..	47.23	—0.15
DRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.9	84.2	76	..	2.75	—5.7
Bellary	104.2	77.3	50	..	1.40	—3.5
Cuddapah	105.3	84.1	57	..	5.59	—1.0
Madras	104.1	83.2	61	..	30.29	8.84
Mangalore	93.7	80.1	73	..	7.05	—1.87
Coimbatore	96.6	75.4	70	..	5.51	—3.93
Trichinopoly	104.6	80.8	52	..	12.47	—1.39
Negapatam	103.3	82.8	80	..	54.91	23.06

KILTED CORPS FOR CALCUTTA.

SCHEME APPROVED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

No news has been heard for some time of the proposed Calcutta Kilted Corps, but information has now been received by the Committee from a reliable private source that the application for leave to form the Corps has duly reached headquarters from the Bengal Government, and that H. E. The Commander-in-Chief is entirely in favour of it, and has stated that he would like the case pushed through quickly, says the "Statesman." The Controller's report on the financial effect is now being awaited, and as soon as this has been received the case will be submitted to Government.

Seeing that H. E. the present Commander-in-Chief has now, like his predecessor Sir O'Moore Creagh, expressed himself in favour of the proposal, and that H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bengal are known to be interested in the movement, it should be pretty certain that Government sanction to raise the Corps will be formally granted before the beginning of the cold weather, and it will then remain for the Scotsmen of Calcutta to make it a big success.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th May 1914 was 29.999 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29 782
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	79.1
Dew Point	.. ..	76.7
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0 741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky of cloudy=10)		6.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	91.2
Minimum do do	.. ..	81.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW,W,WNW,WSW
Movement of Wind do	..	108
Fall of Rain	..Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.00
Do. year	.. ..	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	..	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft in
Tu	26	0 29 a	28 3	26	m 5 30	15 7
W	27	m 0 5	25 10	27	6 28 a	19 8
Th	28	m 0 43	25 8	28	m 6 4	15 7
F	29	m 1 41 a	28 3	29	7 6 a	19 10
S	30	m 1 23	25 5	30	m 6 39	15 8
Sun	31	m 2 21 a	27 9	31	7 43 a	20 0
M	June 1	m 2 7	25 1	June 1	8 22 a	20 1
		3 4 a	27 4		m 7 55	16 9
		m 2 59	24 9		9 9 a	20 0
		3 51 a	26 11		m 8 43	17 7
		m 4 9	24 7		10 11 a	19 9
		4 42 a	26 7		m 9 44	18 6
					11 21 a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 26	(Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 2m.	Sunset 7h. 9 m
,, 27	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 28	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 29	(Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 30	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m
,, 31	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m
June 1	(Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th. 10th, 48 3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h, a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

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BOMBAY, DELHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th			
S.S. Assaye	Coldwell	Shanghai	May 5,
S.S. Knight Bachelor	Kendall	Cardiff	may 1.

DEPARTURES.

May 26th			
S. S. Ferrara	Feathers	Persian Gulf	
S.S. Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta	
S S. Satanta	Davies	Muke.	

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Keelung	Mackenzie	Karachi	
S. S. Logician	Yehtes	Havre & Dunkirk	

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer	* Kasinga	for	Liverpool etc.
,,	Assaye	for	China
,,	City of Calcutta	for	Liverpool
,,	Uhenfels	for	Rangoon etc

* To arrive

S. S. Assaye:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Assaye, 4359 tons, Captain G. Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, which port she had left on May 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Knight Bachelor:—The steamer Knight Bachelor, 4639 tons, Captain J. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she had left on May 1, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feather, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Keelung:—The steamer Keelung, 4279 tons, Captain D. Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Logician:—The steamer Logician, 3162 tons, Captain R. T. Yehtes, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Satanta:—The steamer Satanta, 3354 tons, Captain W. J. Davies, sailed yesterday for Muke, with ballast.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nevasa left Marseilles outward bound on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

S. S. Persia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coys steamer Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 24th.

S. S. Persia:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Persia from China & Japan is due here on the 29th instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday, May 26th, 1914.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co.
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C & R	Schildturm	Steineri	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & F	Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
F.	Pentakota	Stewart	M.M. & Co
H.	Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K
I.	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
M	Kalimba	Webb M	J. F. & Co
O	Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
P.	Baron Cowdor	Caskie	W. & A G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Barjora	Connor	M.M. & Co
3	Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
4	Netherly Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
5	Penhallow	Horne	Hill Son & Thomas
6	Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co
7	Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
8	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
9	Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
12 & 13	city of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
14	Dwark	King	M. M. & Co
15	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
16	Kasara	Cullener	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Habeburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
5	Udina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab	Steamer

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Curtbush	M.	M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K.
Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Bandra	Mande	M. & Co.
Benbrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfield	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Elsa	Isaksen	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Islamu	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednara	A. L. S. N. Co
Numeric	McDougall	K. N. & Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co
Orseolo	Chissey	V. S. N. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Sndcostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tauyabi	Kass A.	Ewat & Co
Uhenfels	Weyhanson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

MAY, 26, 1914.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia (s) 14 bales sheep skins, 12 bales cow hides, 86 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co., 24 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co., 50 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji, 46 cwts. chillies, C. Callianji, 32 bales sheep skins, 6 bales cow hides, and 6 cases goat skins, R. M. Kooka, 1 case rubber tubing, P. S. Pochajee, 4 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla, 572 cwts. ginger and 30 cwts. mace (wild), E. Mohamed, 2,321 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros., 4 bales animal's hair, J. M. Rahimtoola, 48 bales cow hides and 24 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy, 1 bale woollen carpet, G. P. Stavrides and Co., 110 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thomas Cook and Sons.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Colenso (s) 4 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s) 330 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 16 Nos. empty steel casks, A. Blascheck and Co., 30 bales sowri cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co., 275 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Schildturm (s) 127 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schildturm (s) 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 38 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Chatton (s), 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Logician (s) 2,000 cwts. poppy seed, 800 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Logician (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s) 82 bales cotton, 105 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons, 110 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co., 227 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers, 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Wachtfels (s) 1,485 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co., 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 997 cwts. bone sinews, R. Kadarbhoy, 110 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton fly, and 47 bales sowri cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons, 247 cwts. kiree, C. Hummel and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale (s) 2,000 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co., 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co., 100 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenzo (s) 103 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 20 cwts. castor seed oil cake, L. and F. Burraclough and Co., 350 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Firenze (s) 8,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg (s) 11 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 25 cwts. gum alibanum, Ali Brothers, 62 cwts. mendi flour, M. S. Ally, 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg (s) 50 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy, 50 cwts. gum alibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg (s) 642 cwts. mendi flour, M. S. Ally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kasinga (s) 2,925 cwts. myrabollum, S. Cooverjee and Co., 420 cwts. gumkadaya, S. Cooverjee and Co., 66,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 3,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co., 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ADEN FOR ORDERS.

Kasinga (s) 4,000 cwts. barley, and 2,400 cwts. jowaree, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha, 325 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAK.

Annan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Jatu Sons and Co.

FOR KOBI.

Annan Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co., 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co., 124 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co., 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Annan Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 86 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Annan Maru (s) 260 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Annan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S Roxburgh from Port Said, Agents Cursetji Manchorji and Sons, 6,333 tons coal

S S. Elsa from Delagoa Bay, Agent Turner Morrison and Co., 5,443 tons coal.

S. S. City of Calcutta from Liverpool, Agent K. Nixon and Co., 270 cases and 49 cases tiles, 125 cases candles, 50 kegs borax, 648 kegs bicarbonate soda, 98 drums caustic soda, 300 kegs soda crystals, 1,100 bags soda ash, 250 bundles buckets, 44 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 100 cases muriate of ammonia, 76 coils rope, 100 crates glass bottles, 350 bundles Y. M. sheets, 50 bundles and 50 pieces copper sheets, and rods, 4 cases lead plates, 30 cases beer, 340 cases brandy, 20 cases wine, 127 barrels lubricating oil, 60 cases cocoanut oil, 2 kegs and 1 box colour, 2 cases and 22 bales printing paper, 2 cases and 154 bales paper, 24 cases provisions and oilman stores, 2,177 boxes and 83 cases soap, 20 barrels tallow, 16 cases umbrellas and umbrella furniture, 392 bales and 194 cases cotton yarn, 2,087 cases and 1781 bales cotton goods, 25 cases, 13 bales and 1 truss cotton and woollen goods, 5 cases cotton and silk goods, 13 cases and 8 bales woollen goods, 5 cases linen goods.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agent M. M. and Co., 100 skins dates, 10 bundles cowhides, 3 bundles specie.

S. S. Annan Maru from Hongkong, Agent N. Y. Kaisha, 120 bales and 850 cases cassia, 50 bales and 80 cases preserves, 250 bales firecrackers, 6 cases paper, 503 bags green beans, 414 bundles rattans, 553 bags betelnuts, 49 cases tea.

S S. Palawan from Jeddah, Agents Arab Steamer and Co., 17 cases and 1 box specie, 4 bundles coffee, 179 bundles bones, 9 bundles gum, 17 bundles fish, 12 bundles fishfins, 6 cases brandy, 6 cases gin, 6 cases port, 2 cases champagne, 43 bundles cotton.

S. S. Ozarda from Moulmein, Agent M. M. and Co., 3 cases cigars, 237 bags cilcake, 28,881 bags rice, 2009 pieces wood sleepers, 2,686 bundles wood battens, 4,128 pieces wood planks and posts, 5,642 pieces wood squares, 16,972 bundles and 77,985 pieces wood scantlings and boards.

S. S. Orseolo from Venice, Agent Venice S. N. Co., 88 cases chlorate of potash, 2 cases and 3 jottas aloes, 648 bags sulphur, 192 cases and 13 kegs aniline dyes, 10 bundles gum phala plain, 13 bags gum myrrh, 9 bags gum coarse, 82 jottas gum incense, 22 bundles skins, 100 bags almonds, 259 kegs earth colour, 44 cases soap, 3 packages couries, 26 bales and 3 cases cotton yarn, 341 cases and 2 bales cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 case cotton and woollen goods, 14 cases waste silk, 50 cases silk yarn, 1 case woollen goods, 36 bales hemp, 1 case hemp yarn, 48 case and 20 bales hemp twine.

Sir Douglas Straight has been invalided and was obliged to undergo a serious operation last week.

The question having been raised as to whether some of the regulations relating to the Law College, Lahore, had not become obsolete, the Syndicate of the Punjab University has resolved to ask the Law Faculty whether they could not propose some other arrangement whereby the Law College could be better controlled and made more efficient.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, May 25th.

Consols 2½ %	74 9.16plus 3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19½unchgd
Rentes 3 %	86plus⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 1/16—⅛
Fall caused by absence of Buying orders and bear sale.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	..¼25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 225,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88unchgd.
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st	3 3/16unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7.d
Interest day to day loans	2½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2½unchg9.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May, 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ „ to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York July	12.87plus 15
Futures at New York Oct.	12.37plus 8
Declined early owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced later on bullish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York	14.10plus 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..13⅜plus ⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.29plus 1 1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.37plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales on East Indian	100
„ Imports	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market Buyers operating less freely.	
Mid. Americans	7.56plus 2
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.25unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	12.73plus 1
Oct.	12.24—5
New York Official noon call July	12.84plus 12
Oct.	12.34 „ 5
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	13.17—1
Oct.	12.26—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.20plus 4
J.J.	7.03 „ 3
J.A.	7.02 „ 4
A.S.	6.89 „ 4
S.O.	6. 67 „ 2
O.N.	6. 58 „ 2
N.D.	6. 51 „ 2
D.J.	6.49 „ 2
J.F.	6.49 „ 2
F.M.	6.50 ..

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, May 25th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London sellers unchanged	38
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London done dull	37½—½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June; quiet unchgd	34½
Barletta Russo—62lbs. nominal quiet.	
New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged	37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp done quiet but steady	51½—½
Linseed Calcutta quiet May-June; London, done	49/9—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady unchanged	46
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers firm	£6/7/0 plus 1s/6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£63
Copper Braziers unchanged	£77
Yellow Metal unchanged	6 ¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11/9
Arrivals:—"Politician".	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August: quieter	13—¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May;	9/7½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/8½plus ½
Very steady moderate business.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; quiet slightly easier	13/7½—¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/5½
Raw Java, C. & F, Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/6½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but still no business unchanged	11/1 0½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers easier	2/9—½d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 26th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 17 lakhs up and the Bank rate has to-day been reduced by one per cent. and now stands at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE

The Market is quiet but steady and there is very little business passing either way.

We quote:—

Banks Selling—	s	d.
T.T. ready	..1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	..1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, August	..1	3 31-32
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready	..1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1	4 5-32
„ „ forward, June	1	4 ⅛ to 5-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	..1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready	..	169½ to ½
Marks „ „	..	138 to ½
60 days Hongkong	..	140½
„ Shanghai	..	188½
„ Japan	..	150½

BULLION.

There was a further sharp drop of 3/8 in Bar Silver in London, the rates now being 25 15/16 for ready and 26 1/16 for delivery in two months. The fall is advised as due to bear sales and an absence of buying orders. The Local Market opened easier, the rate for ready and the first settlement being 76-2. Prices have improved slightly during the day and a moderate business has been done.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	4	0
1st Settlement	76	4	0
2nd Settlement	76	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 23rd and 24th May 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	45*	51,685
B. B. & C. I. Railway	64	77,297

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood almost unchanged to-day and a few transactions were booked at about Rs. 95-11-6 for the 29th May delivery. The rate for the 30th June settlement stood at Rs. 95-8-6.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 102-10 in a high lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a weak tone to-day and a drop was reported in several shares.

Davids declined to Rs. 485 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 440.

Standards receded to Rs. 1,032½ for June.

Colaba stood unchanged at Rs. 1,415.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 730 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,430.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 912½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,055.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 783 and Deferred to Rs. 143.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,635.

The Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 183.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Preference shares were placed at Rs. 179.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 229.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small but steady Market; a little Continental and local selling, chiefly new crops. Later, some straddle buying of old crop positions on American orders." (New York):—"Market closed with a good undertone notwithstanding some long liquidation."

Gruning:—Crop accounts are unfavourable in the Atlantic States. The Market is discounting a poor Bureau Report."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Rains seem to have set in again in Texas. Things look critical there. Our Galveston friends call crop in this State late by 21 to 26 days. Replanting will be necessary in many districts. About 50 per cent. of acreage planted locally."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Texas crop prospects are improving. However the general feeling is bullish. Think Market likely to remain firm till after Bureau."

The American Markets closed with a moderate advance in the July and October positions. There is evidently a squeeze in New York for May, as private cables report an advance of 48 points in May futures, and Spot New York was 40 points up. Weather and crop reports are somewhat conflicting as will be seen from the above private telegrams. In a day or two we shall be receiving private estimates of the average condition of the crop, and these will increase the interest with which the Bureau estimate is awaited.

In the Local Market prices opened steadier in sympathy with the advance in America There is very little doing for forward delivery. There has been some enquiry for fine Khamgaon-Akola July and a small business is reported at Rs. 226. In new crop there is the usual small business passing in the bazaar. Rates close as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate. Prices are steady.

* Boxes and Bars.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals			215		Jan. 1915
M. G. Bengals			225		„
Do.			206		June
Do.			206		July
M.G. Khandeish			211	201	June
Do.			214	204	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			251		Jan. 1915
Do.			232		June
Do.			226		July
M.G. Broach				235	March 1915
Do.			270		June
M.G. Muttia			207	195	
Do.			210	198	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar				251	June-July
M.G. Westerns				251	„
H.G. Westerns				246	„
M.G. Compta				275	„
M.G. Miraj				282	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.26plus6
J.J.	7.08 „ 5
J.A.	7.08 „ 6
A.S.	6.94 „ 5
S.O.	6.73 „ 6
O.N.	6.64 „ 6
N.D.	6.57 „ 6
D.J.	6.55 „ 6
J.F.	6.55 „ 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pesi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	4	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	10	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	14	0	R T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
35 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	53	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
July August	7	4	0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p.
Ready	10	5	0 B. T
May	11	0	0 R T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	34	8	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	15,220 Bales.
Wheat	18,920 Cwts.
Linseed	14,289 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	5,383 „
Gingellyseed	680 „
Poppyseed	3,009 „
Groundnuts	250 „
Castorseed	8,663 „
Rice	2,715 „
Myrabollams	2,506 „
Cottonseed	42,888 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	3,462 „
Jowar	5,953 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	219 „

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	5½XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,632½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	do.	Nil.	18½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	do.	As 2-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12½	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	do.	4½	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	do.	10%	30 nom
Poona Bank New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	do.	Nil	3
EXCHANGE BANKS			25
Chartered Bank	do.	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank A	do.	8%	£23
Mercantile Bank £12½ B	do.	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	600
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	190
Fort	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley		6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.		15	150
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7%	61
Kamgaum	Sept.	Nil	706
Mahmudpura Co.		7½	190
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Motasell Co.,	Nov	50	960
New Berar	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	30	642½
Vardwan G.P.		12	153

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	842½
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing			80
Bo Cotton Manufacturing			120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	605
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	465
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1627½
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1415
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	105
Currimbhoy	do.	10	206½
David	May-Nov.	20	435
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	295
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	125
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	8	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	475
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,350XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	730
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,070
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,020
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,360
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon		Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,350
Nawab of Cambay		30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	211½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,010
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	160
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	2 Yr.	50 685
Sassoon Silk	do.	1 Yr.	35 420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.		40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1 032½
Sun		Nil	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	247½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,430
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50	New	New	74½ Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1 18
Vishnu Cotton		Nil	165
Western India	Nov.	Nil	631
Mysore Spinning	April	15	235

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly.	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	131½

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MODY.—Hormusji Manekji Mody, ex-Proprietor, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, died yesterday afternoon. Funeral takes place at 8 o'clock this morning at his residence at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port, (Last Day of Ballot) 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Resumed Sitting of the Edwardes Committee, Secretariat, 8 a.m.

Thursday, May 28.

Standing Committee of Bombay Corporation, 1-20 p.m.

Resumed Sitting of the Edwardes Committee, Secretariat, 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	6-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

May 27.

361.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday, 28th, "D" Co. Class Firing.
Friday, 29th, "F" Co. Class Firing.
Saturday, 30th, "C" Co. Class Firing.
Sunday, 31st, "E" Co. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

362.—Bugle Band. Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

363.—Arms. All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for, those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-Quarters without delay.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

May 26.

181.—Signalling Class. Thursday, 28th May, 1914. The Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Thursday next the 28th May, 1914, at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March—"Bayardu" ..... Starke.
Overture—"Cagliostro" ..... Adam.
Valse—"Comedie d'Amour" ..... Colin.
Fantasia—"Songs and Dances of Northern Europe" ..... Kuhner.
Excerpts from Suite—"Americana" ..... Thurban.
(a) Serenade—"When Malindy Sings."
(b) Sketch—"The Watermelon Fete."
Selection—"The Girls of Gottenberg" ... Caryll.
Polka de Concert—"Les Chanteurs Hongrois" ..... Michiels.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Birmingham will sail from the stream on the 27th instant. The medical examination of passengers will take place at the Carnac Bunder at 11-45 a.m. sharp on the 27th instant. The disinfection of native servants will take place at the new Disinfecting Shed, opposite the Prince's Dock at 7 a.m. sharp on the 27th instant. All baggage should be sent to the Carnac Bunder before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing. The following is the list of passengers:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON, VIA MARSEILLES.

Mr H V Braham, Mr G Boyagis, Lt-Col L Campbell, Mr and Mrs T Chandler, Mr J Carmichael, Mr J Durham, Lt C F Ellison, Mrs C W M Hudson, Capt R S Paris, Mr W C Shepherd, Mr and Mrs T Sampson, Mr L L Tomkins, Capt E F Villiers, Mr and Mrs Winch and infant.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs J G Ardaseer and two children, Mrs N S Bennett and child, Mr and Mrs Wm Beattie and Miss Beattie, Mrs Bartlett, infant and ayah, Mr J W Broadey, Mrs J Copland, two children and infant, Miss R Callendar, Mr E Douglas Dent, Miss Hubback, Mr J Hodge, Mrs Williams Jones, Miss Knight, Mrs Langley, Mrs H Mason and child, Master McDowell, Mrs K Newland, Mr Hassam H A Nathoo, Mr J D Pearson, Mr and Mrs A H Pitt and infant, Mr J R Parkes, Mrs W C Shepherd, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs Stephen, child and infant, Mr Tilsley, Mrs Veevers, two children and infant, Mrs A H Whyte and infant.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs F J Barny and two children, Miss L Burrows, Mrs A Cant, Mrs Goldstein and 2 infants, Lt F H Huleatt, Mrs G S Henderson, Mrs Hamm, Mr W J Masterson, Mr Minck, Mrs A E Markwick and child, Mrs Stokes, Mrs Leslie Smith, infant and ayah, Mr P E Slingo, Mr H Salt, Mr and Mrs N S Watson, Mr Watson (Jr.).

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Mrs H P Ball, Lt L A Newham.

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Mrs W M Anderson, Miss Grant.

HINDU CHILD INJURED.

Amatia Raja, a Hindu child aged four years, and residing at Babula Tank Road, was clinging to a motor lorry near Bori Bunder, yesterday, when he slipped and fell under the rear wheel of the lorry. His foot was badly crushed, and he was detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. Jinarajdas, M.A., will lecture in English at the Shri Krishna Lodge Hall of the Theosophical Society, Gavel Street, Kalbadevi this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Philosophy of Plato". Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, will preside. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

RUELTY TO PIGEONS AT THE MARKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, presided over by Mr. B. N. Gamadia, a poultry vendor, Ismail Amin, was prosecuted on the 23rd instant, by the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for overcrowding pigeons in two baskets so close as to cause the death of a large number of them. The offender was fined Rs. 5 for each basket.

SLEEPING MEN INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

A runaway horse in Trimbuck Parasram Street, yesterday morning seriously injured three persons, while three others were slightly inquired. The horse, it appears, was harnessed to a victoria and being left standing in the road by the driver the animal grew restive and breaking loose, dashed down the street. In its flight the horse trod on six persons, who were sleeping in the road, one of whom, Narayan Gungaji had his collar bone and three ribs fractured. Narayan and two others were detained in the J. J. Hospital, while the other three were treated and and allowed to go. The horse was secured at the end of the street by a police sepoy.

STRIKE IN THE COLABA LAND MILL.

Three hundred weavers at the Colaba Land Mill recently went on strike, and remained out for a week. Messrs. Korgavker and Bole on behalf of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha (Indian Working Men's Association) along with Khan Saheb Munshi, and Messrs. Mangavker and Rajwadker, saw Mr. F. Bradley, one of the proprietors of the mill, on the 25th instant and explained to him the grievances of the operatives. Mr. Bradley gave a patient hearing, and it appeared from what he stated that the men were at fault. However, Mr. Bradley was induced to take them back, and after the men had apologised for their conduct, they were allowed to resume work. Mr. Bradley further promised to listen to the legitimate grievances of the people whenever, the Sabha thought proper to bring them forward.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Twelve attacks and ten deaths from plague, and two attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the total mortality from all causes during the same period being 97. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 104 and on that of 1912, 111. There were no cases of cholera reported on Monday. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Fort (north) 2, Worli 1, Sion 1, Byculla 1, Tardeo 1, Kamatipura 1, 2nd Nagapada 1, Khetwadi 1 Kumbarawada 1, Dhobi Talao and Umarkadi 1. On Monday altogether 1,271 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 48 of them being found on inspection to be plague stricken. A Ward sent 2 of these latter, B Ward 23, C Ward 15, D Ward 2, E Ward 6, F and G Wards nil.

CALCUTTA S. P. C. A.

SCATHING MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

At Kyd Street Police Court, to-day Mr. Keays made some adverse comments regarding the Calcutta S. P. C. A., in disposing of a case in which Mr. Pereira of the Tollygunge Dairy Farm was charged with allowing a lame horse to be worked in his cart. The Magistrate fined accused Rs. 100 and observed:—

That the horse must have been openly working in the streets of Calcutta for weeks in a shocking condition is obvious and it is incredible that the S. P. C. A., with thirty agents should have overlooked such a case.

The number of prosecutions now, and twenty-five years ago are practically the same and as the sole objective of the Society is to prevent cruelty, it is clear that they are no nearer now than they were twenty-five years ago.

Seventy per cent of the cruelty cases are charges of driving lame horses or bullocks, and it is clear that if every such case was promptly brought before a Magistrate that these cases would practically cease.

The ancient complaint that the small fines imposed had no deterrent effect has now no basis in fact. I am satisfied that if every agent brought before me every case of cruelty that came under his notice, 90 per cent of the cruelty at present existing in Calcutta would cease. But this involves a corresponding diminution of the S. P. C. A. income and consequent reduction in the staff.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TAXI-DRIVER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, Inspector Smith charged Bomanji Homasji Mistri, a taxi-driver, at the instance of Homasji Ardishir, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating in respect of two sums of Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 about the end of February. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused came to the complainant and told him that the Chief Inspector of Motor Vehicles had inspected his (accused's) car and found the motor seal broken. To save his license from being cancelled, he asked and received a loan of Rs. 40, which he said he wanted to "square" that officer. About five day's later the accused came for a further loan, this time of Rs. 100. His story was that he had met with an accident in which a rich Bhatia had been seriously injured, and to save his licence from being cancelled and himself heavily punished; the police wanted Rs. 100. The complainant made enquiries and found the stories were false; no seal was broken and there had been no accident. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment on both charges.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

A QUESTION OF RELEVANCY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court disposed of the case in which Mrs. Sonabai P. Patel charged Mr. S. D. Dadyseth with defamation.

The prosecution case was that the respondent, when giving evidence in a Small Cause Court suit, stated, not in answer to a question and irrelevently, that the complainant and one Dr. Motiwala were sleeping in one room, or words to that effect. The prosecution held that the statement was malicious, and defamatory.

His worship, in delivering judgment, said:—

I think it is clear from the examination of complainant when she presented her petition, and from the evidence of her solicitor, Mr. Patel, that respondent made the alleged inputations in the witness-box in answer to a question put to him whether he was living with a party to the suit. Respondent answered the question and mentioned of his own accord certain alleged additional details, which are now complained of as defamatory. Without in any way holding that what respondent said was true, I think the cases, Babji, 17 Bombay 127, Devansingh v. Mapalsingh, 10 Allahabad 434, Chidambora v. Thirmani 10 Madras 89, Balkrishna 17 Bombay 573, Maijaji v. Shesha 11 Madras 477, show that process should not be issued. It was held no doubt in Walform v. Jeswant 27 Calcutta 262 that a statement must be relevant. It seems to me, however, that in so far as the question whether the respondent was actually living in the house was relevant, the way in which the different rooms in the house were allocated and the disposition of the various inmates, including the respondent, would also be relevant.

The notice is accordingly discharged.

FALSE ENTRIES IN PASS BOOK.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Samuel Umaji Pacherne, an Indian Christian, with attempting to cheat the Post Office on the 20th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused, who belonged to the American Marathi Mission, opened an account with the Post Office Savings Bank at Clare Road with a deposit of Rs. 5 on the 14th April. On the 28th April he withdrew Rs. 4 from his account, leaving a balance of one rupee, and on the 20th instant, at 11-30 a. m. he called at the Post Office and asked for a withdrawal form. Mr. Joshi, the postmaster handed him the form, as requested, which the accused filled up in the presence of a clerk and presented it to Mr. Joshi for the payment of 20 rupees. The latter examined the journal containing the depositor's accounts and discovered that he had only one rupee to his credit whereas he had stated in his withdrawal application that he had Rs. 500, and wished to draw out Rs. 20. Mr. Joshi also noticed on the passbook of the accused that the figure 5 on the right hand page had been altered to 500, and on the left hand page the word "hundred" had been inserted.

His suspicions having been aroused, Mr. Joshi asked the accused to call again at 4 p. m., and in the meantime referred the matter to the General Post Office. There the state of the accused's account revealed a credit of only one rupee.

The accused did not turn up at 4 p. m., and the matter was reported to the police.

The accused confessed his guilt, and admitted having made false entries in his pass book.

His Worship characterised this as a serious offence, which ought to be dealt with very severely, and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

GRAVE-YARD DEMOLITION CASE.

SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 26.

The appeal which was preferred by the two Mahomedans against their conviction and sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the demolition of a grave-yard has been disposed of.

Major Irvine, Sessions Judge, Lahore, has now pased orders affirming their conviction, but reducing their sentences to the period already undergone in view of the fact that the appellants were probably acting under the colour of civil right and had the fact in mind that a portion of the grave-yard had been sold and built on.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

EUROPEAN OR INDIAN COUNSEL.

A meeting of the trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Trust's solicitors requesting early instructions as to the renewal of general retainers to the Hon. Mr. Strangman.

The Chairman said that Mr. Wacha had written a minute to the effect that they should retain a barrister who was always available in Bombay and he had, therefore, suggested the names of Mr. Mulla and Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the practice had been throughout objectionable. When they had Indian counsel as good as Mr. Strangman, why should they not employ them?

Mr. Gamadia: And, moreover, these English lawyers go out of Bombay for six months every year.

Mr. Orr: I have drafted the usual resolution sanctioning the renewal of the retainers for one year.

Mr. Wacha then moved an amendment that the Hon. Mr. Setalvad be retained for a year.

Mr. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Tod said that it was a matter of Rs. 25 per year.

Mr. Wacha remarked that it was not a question of fee, but of principle.

Mr. Clayton remarked that the Advocate-General occupied some position and was a man of great ability.

Mr. Wacha said he had been provoked into saying, and would say that he knew from experience that Mr. Setalvad was a better man than Mr. Strangman. He denied the proposition that they should retain counsel of position. They ought to retain he said counsel of ability. He observed that he was very sorry to say that many "jobs" were perpetrated in the Trust, and they needed to be exposed.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition carried, Mr. Wacha dissenting.

Business of a formal nature was then transacted and the meeting adjourned.

AIR RAILWAY.

LORD MAYOR AND A NEW INVENTION.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, the Lord Mayor of London, on May 8, saw an invention, which, if it does under working conditions what it achieves in the model stage, has almost limitless possibilities, says the "Daily Mail." It is a train or car which will run through the air at a speed estimated by the inventor at 200 or 300 miles an hour. Daily demonstrations are being given at a specially prepared office in the City. It is proposed to build shortly a full-sized section of the "airway" for experimental purposes, and the inventor states that in this he will have the co-operation of one of the large railway companies. This will prove definitely the practicability of the system, which certainly appears very wonderful in its model form.

One force raises the train into the air, another draws it through the air. In the working model, demonstrated on May 8, one first saw a cigar-shaped car, supported on two rails. An electric switch was moved, and the car was raised into the air and kept there, as though held by invisible hands. The only connections with the rails were for the purpose of electrical contact. It was impossible, even by exerting one's full force, to press the train down to the rails again.

A second switch sent the train through the air at great speed. The train was brought to rest in the air. The original switch was moved back, and the train dropped to the rails again.

This is how the "airway" works. When stationary, the car rests on two slotted rails. From there it is slightly raised by projections at each corner. The feet of the projections are in the slots of the rails. Electrical coils with iron cores are placed vertically between the rails at intervals of eighteen inches. The iron cores of these coils, when "energised" by an alternative electric current, repel metallic bodies above them, especially so in the case of aluminium. When the current is switched on, the coils lift the car, which is fitted with an aluminium base, into the air and keep it there. The feet of the car, which also act as electrical contacts, still remain in the slots, which, when the car is in motion, act as guides determining the direction in which the car moves. Another slotted rail overhead also acts as a guide.

The power which drives the car through the air is furnished by solenoid magnets—coils of wire through which an electrical current is passing. These are placed hoop-wise over the track at certain intervals. The car is stopped by "postponing the energising" of the solenoid magnets until half the car is passed, when a retarding influence is exerted.

This type of car is intended for "first-class mail" work—that is to say, for the sending of business letters. A pound of letters or merchandise could, it is claimed, be carried 300 miles for a halfpenny.

A second type of car, supported in the air by two sets of coils and propelled by a motor and aerial propeller, has also been designed for passenger traffic. It is to travel, the inventor states, at 200 miles an hour.

The inventor is M. Emile Bachelet, a French electrical engineer, who has been secretly working on the idea for twenty years.

DROWNING FATALITY.

SAD INCIDENT AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 26.

Archibald Abraham, aged 16, son of the Superintendent of the Railway Printing Press, Dharwar, was drowned this afternoon while learning to swim in a piece of water known as Tingey's Well.

He had only arrived in Bangalore to-day to rejoin the Baldwin High School after the summer vacation.

There were other boys with him but he sank at once in 18 feet and was not raised for half an hour, attempts at restoration entirely failed.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

A Royal Artillery Salute of 31 guns was fired in Bangalore on the 26th May in honour of the Queen-Empress' Birthday.

Mr. Stinton, District Judge, and Mr. Lloyd, Additional Magistrate, of Sylhet have left for Kasauli having been bitten by a rabid dog.

The Official Members of the Madras Financial Committee for the current year will be the three members of the Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. A. Butterworth, the Hon. Mr. L. Davidson, and the Hon. Mr. S. B. Murray.

The next Sessions of the Mysore Economic Conference will begin its sittings at Mysore on the 5th June, that is, during the Birthday Week. Its proceedings as usual, will not be open to the press, but the results of the daily deliberations will be made available for publication as on previous occasions.

The Rev. J. Heron, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, has been granted combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from 1st June. Rev. J. G. Phillip, Chaplain of St. Andrews Church, Bangalore, is to act as Presidency Senior Chaplain during his absence.

The consideration of the question of the introduction of village panchayets in Madras Presidency in pursuance of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission has not made sufficient progress to admit of any definite action being taken in the cold weather session of the Legislative Council.

It is reported that the "Pioneer's" statement that the result of the Cauvery Arbitration is in favour of the Mysore State, requires certain qualifications. It generally happens that neither side is entirely satisfied with the finding and it is probable that the Madras Government, if not also the Mysore Government, will submit a representation to the Government of India regarding the findings of the Arbitrator.

Mr. Galleti's special duty covers not merely the revision of the Madras City Municipal Act but also of the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. He is at present engaged on the Co-operation Act and is discussing the general principles and details for preparing a draft Amendment Bill with several members of the Legislative Council and other public men who are at Ootacamund for the season. In connection with this, Mr. Galleti will also pay a visit to Bombay to discuss with people there the working of the Bombay Act on the lines of which it is proposed to amend the Madras Act.

The Canning Town Police on Saturday sent up Ahajuddy Khan and three young Mahomedans of respectable connection before Mr. F. C. Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore for trial on a charge of having forcibly carried away and assaulted a young Hindu widow aged about nineteen years. It is alleged that the accused took a fancy to her and tried to induce her to go with him but in vain. They thereupon one night forcibly entered her bedroom where she was fast asleep with other members, by breaking open the door and carried her away after gagging her mouth. A male member on resisting was mercilessly assaulted by the accused. The local police were immediately informed and went to the spot. They rescued the gire and arrested the accused. The trial is proceeding.

Mr. G. B. Mumford, Session Judge of Faridpur, has sentenced one Jearaddi Bepari of the village Kalukathi, Police Station Palong, to transportation for life on a charge of murdering his eight year old son. The motive of the crime was alleged to be that owing to pecuniary embarrassment the accused became depressed and killed the boy, so that he might himself be hanged for it. The medical evidence showed that the boy received three incised wounds on the neck and one on the left arm, and that death was due to hoemorrhage, and shock resulting from the wounds on the neck. A confession by the accused was proved by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate who recorded it, and was to effect that as the accused could no longer face his embarrassed circumstances, he had no desire to live. It is understood there will be an appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence.

THE WEATHER.

PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT OF BURST OF MONSOON.

As was hinted might possibly be the case in an article yesterday, the reported burst of the monsoon at Colombo on Saturday has been found to be premature.

The Simla report on the weather throughout India, received yesterday, states that conditions are not favourable to the immediate advance of the monsoon, and Saturday's storm at Colombo was evidently, therefore, just a storm and nothing more.

In Bombay the skies were again overcast yesterday morning, and the atmosphere was still sultry, but not extraordinarily warm.

Yesterday's weather report states that local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. In Malabar, rainfall has decreased considerably, Trivandrum being the only station reporting precipitation of importance in that area. Seas were only moderate at Colombo yesterday morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

JEANNETTE'S VICTORY.

STRANGE DECISION.

The strangest of the many strange deeds which have recently been enacted in the English boxing ring was performed by Mr. Joe Palmer, the referee at Premierland on the night of May 4, in the contest between Joe Jeannette, the coloured heavy-weight, and Colin Bell, the champion of Australia. Bell won twelve rounds out of twenty, broke even in four and was out-pointed in four; but Mr. Palmer, by some process of mathematics new to me writes Mr. Stephen Black in the "Daily Mail," decided that Jeannette won. It was naturally, then no surprise to find the entire house in a state of turbulence and hostility. The referee was hissed and hooted for some time, and some people indicated their contempt for his judgment by gesture.

As a contest the affair was disappointing and if Jeannette was beaten on the boxing that took place it must be confessed that never before had he fought so poorly. Entering the ring apparently 20lb. heavier than the night on which he met Carpentier, the big mulatto looked heavy of expression and never the alert, tigerish fighter who stood off Sam Langford during twenty terrible rounds. Bell was twice as fast as Jeannette, and so, clever at blocking when close up that he rarely seemed in danger. If the big coloured man performed to the best of his ability last night, then his fighting days are indeed over.

Betting was 5 to 1 on Jeanette and 3 to 1 against the contest lasting ten rounds.

THE AUSTRALIAN NERVOUS.

Bell looked serious, almost nervous, but brown and well—a magnificent man. No sooner had the fight started than the Australian's physical strength was apparent and the clever way in which he blocked punches at short range delighted the crowd. Jeannette used his left to an extraordinary extent for him, and rarely throughout the contest attempted his favourite right uppercut to the body. In fact, he fought as unlike Joe Jeannette as it was very well possible for him to do. Bell was quick on his feet, judicious in his timing and judgment of distance, and superb at stopping those uppercuts in the clinches which so damaged Carpentier, but it was not the same Jeannette administering them. This is no attempt to belittle Bell's performance, but he beat Jeannette so completely that there was room for improvement by the big mulatto and still a margin for defeat.

In the first round Jeannette shook Bell with a left to the jaw and a succeeding right uppercut, but, from this time until after the tenth round, did next to nothing. Bell, with a little blood on his face, jabbed and clocked and blocked, and before long had the crowd cheering. The betting veered round, and, in the absence of a single solid blow, it was soon 3 to 1 on the contest lasting ten rounds instead of against it. Jeannette looked more and more dazed and sluggish.

THE FIRST FIGHTING.

In the eighth round the first fighting took place, Jeannette swinging a good left and Bell coming back with both hands. The men put up quite a battle hereabouts, and Bell's seconds beamed their appreciation of his success. Jeannette led like an amateur in the tenth round, and also swung a couple of wild rights which curled over the back. Bell was meanwhile jabbing and jolting the big fellow and ducking the returns.

People seemed to expect a knockout after the tenth round. Why, I cannot say, but it did not come. Bell more than held his own in the eleventh, and the wise men of the East End were being more confounded each minute. Bell broke even in the twelfth in spite of Jeannette's cutting him under the eye, but he received a right swing on the neck in the next round which shook him. He more than took the thirteenth however, by landing a lot of short hooks and ducking a swing in the most brilliant manner conceivable.

I thought there was little viciousness about the fourteenth round. In the fifteenth, Bell outpointed his big rival, while during the sixteenth Jeannette's leads would have made Langford laugh. Bell banged three good ones home to the jaw next time and scored well up to the end of the nineteenth round, Jeannette did the fighting in the twentieth but could not catch the Australian, who moved like a deer as the house shouted itself hoarse.

All expected an instantaneous verdict to be given to Bell, but the referee's decision was in favour of Jeannette. It was as surprising as the display given by the mulatto.

SMART TAILORING
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 27, 1914.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Neither the Blue-book on Persia, issued in London the other day, nor Monday's debate in the House of Lords, a summary of which appears among our telegrams today, makes it quite clear whether the proposed construction of the trans-Persian Railway can be said to have acquired a sufficiently definite shape. According to Lord Crewe, the question has not moved materially since it was last discussed in the Lords in June of last year, but the Blue-book gives the text of several communications from Sir Edward Grey to the British representative at Teheran, from the latest of which, dated July 28, we gather that the option for the construction of the line would not be asked for by Russia from the Persian Government until the question of the composition of the Joint Commission had been settled, but that, if Britain wished (*sic*) that the option should be applied for "at once," the Russian Government would be prepared to take immediate steps with this view. Although this stage of the negotiations between England and Russia can only be described as somewhat nebulous, it may be assumed that negotiations are vigorously in progress as to the exact details of the alignment of control and other important matters. That the Russian Government is bent upon having a railway across northern Persia is clear. It is equally clear that the construction of a Russian line in Persia opens up a vista of international possibilities which England cannot afford to regard without misgivings. Both the standpoints are intelligible enough. But while Russia is steadily pursuing a well-planned and consistent policy in Persia, we do not seem to have any definite policy at all. Already our prestige and influence have been seriously injured by our supineness, which it would be folly to disguise by the name of confidence in our present ally.

Lord Crewe in the course of his explanation referred to "the Persian standpoint." We can well imagine what the Persian standpoint must be. But Persia appears to have no voice in the matter at all, and, if she had been strong enough to enforce her view on the two Governments which have taken her under their protective wings, it would be easy to foretell what would be the fate of any railway proposals, under foreign auspices, made to her. We think it time that all the cant and hypocrisy about the Persian standpoint and Persian advancement should now be dropped, at least by responsible statesmen in their public utterances. Whatever may be the state of public opinion in England with regard to European railway construction in Persia, neither Russia nor Persia can be expected to harbour any illusions on the grave problems affecting the integrity of the country that would inevitably arise from such construction. But, however helpless Persia may be at this critical moment of her history, we are solemnly pledged to see that the Russian screw is not driven too hard into the worn-out frame. For this reason, we deprecate the tone, which seems almost apologetic, that characterises Lord Crewe's speech, which was altogether too timid and halting, if we may judge from Reuter's summary. Lord Crewe would have acted wisely in taking his hearers more closely into his confidence about the means, or possible means, which, he must know, sooner or later will have to be taken for the construction of those lines in the South in the interests of British trade, and for the defence of the Indian frontier. Lord Crewe appears to think that the ultimate alignment of the projected Russian line would be so made as not to involve a substantial increase in the Indian Army. He is far too optimistic if he cherishes a belief that Russia will be content for all time to come to be guided by British counsels in her schemes of territorial expansion. The history of Russia in Central Asia gives a clear answer as to the nature of such a foolish belief, and we fully agree with Lord Lamington in his prediction that the construction of the Russian line would entail a burden on the finances of India, besides involving an enormous increase in both our land and sea forces. In Russia, however, high official opinion, quite contrary to the view expressed in England, is that the projected line would have a great commercial future, and is, in fact, a necessity. The Russian trans-Persian group is composed of men who are thoroughly in earnest and who claim to have weighed every possible consideration. Moreover, as we pointed out in an article in September last, they have secured the support of nearly every great commercial industry. But however satisfactory the completion of their project would naturally be to the *amour propre* of the Russian Government and the Societe d'Etudes, it would be an unparalleled blunder on the part of the British Foreign Office if it failed now to make a sifting investigation as to the strategic value and potentialities of the project; and if railway expansion is, after all, to be the order of the day in Persia, let a line be clearly drawn by both England and Russia as to how far each Power could safely go, with due regard to Persia's interests.

But while it would be unreasonable, at this stage of Persian history, to discourage a policy of enlightened expansion, it would be a folly to shut our eyes to the position created in the North by the presence of bodies of Russian troops out of all proportion to the present requirements of law and order, or to the tendency of Russian policy to render permanent, provisional arrangements that are contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. That Agreement, it is understood, was framed primarily for the purpose of creating a better understanding between Russia and Great Britain with regard to Persia. It is based on the guarantee of the integrity of the Persian dominions. If it is to endure, we must insist that it can only do so by Russia's consent to, and co-operating in, the peaceful development of Persia and by her giving up the pursuit of ambitious schemes, the nature and aim of which can only be associated with her traditional policy of national aggrandisement.

Notes of the Day.

The Accomplished Fact.

To all intents and purposes the Home Rule Bill is now an Act of Parliament. Having passed its third reading by the substantial majority of 77 in a House from which less than fifty members were absent, it will now automatically become the law of the land regardless of any action which the House of Lords may take. It remains to be seen what will happen in Ulster, but it cannot be supposed that there will not be a period of truce pending the possible arrangement of a settlement, having regard to the Premier's statement in the House prior to the final discussion on the third reading. This statement of Mr. Asquith's shows how stupid were the protests against his arrangements for the Amending Bill to be introduced in the Lords before the third reading is taken in the Upper House. The object of the Amending Bill will be to embody the terms of the settlement should there be any, and it is absurd to ask for the production of the Bill, or any statement as to its provisions, before a settlement has been come to, or the attempt to bring it about has definitely failed. Should the latter eventuality occur, then Mr. Asquith proposes to embody in the Bill his own proposal for the optional exclusion of the dissenting counties for a period of three years. If Ulster wants to fight after that, we cannot believe that she will get very much sympathy in England.

The New Union.

In the meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the celebrations of the passing of the Bill in Ulster have passed off without any untoward incident. That is a fact which does credit to both sides, and shows that they mean to keep the peace as long as possible. When one thinks of the tremendousness of the event in the eyes of both Nationalists and Unionists in Ireland, it is not a little remarkable that it should not have given rise even to the traditional harmless "shindy" which is usually associated with great political events in Ulster. But nothing has been more significant throughout the events of the past few weeks than the highly creditable restraint of the Nationalist leaders and their determination in the hour which sees the triumph of their political hopes to refrain from any sort of provocation of their opponents. Mr. Redmond's hope that the Union of Pitt and Castlereagh, at last brought to an end, will be replaced by "a new Union, founded on mutual respect and goodwill" will be shared by every Home Ruler, and, we, ourselves, have no doubt that in time to come the Protestants of Ulster will learn to appreciate the superior benefits of a Union which unites them to their own countrymen, instead of acting as a permanent barrier between them, and making of the Protestant counties of Ireland a province cut off from all sympathetic relationship with the rest of Ireland. The union of Pitt and Castlereagh has been the real separatist factor in Ireland. It has separated the bulk of Irishmen in sentiment from the Kingdom to which they were supposed to be united, and from a large body of their own countrymen. The supposed separatist Home Rule Bill should bring about a real union,—union of sentiment and practical utility.

The Speaker and the House.

As we anticipated, there proves to have been no foundation in the stories of the imminent resignation of the Speaker. Mr. Lowther, himself, generously took the initiative in clearing up the misunderstanding of the other day, and Mr. Bonar Law, gracefully accepting the explanation, assured the Speaker of the confidence of the House. It was a misunderstanding that should have never arisen, for a more discriminating man than Mr. Bonar Law, and one who placed the honour of the House before every other consideration, would at once have realised that the Speaker's question was put to him with the object of obtaining his assistance in maintaining order, and, even if he did not care about answering the question, would have treated it sympathetically instead of getting up on his hindlegs. However, Mr. Lowther, modest and conciliatory as usual, dealt with the Leader of the Opposition very generously and added that he did and would do his best. Mr. Lowther, in spite of occasions when he has seemed to err in the view of some, is a great Speaker, deservedly popular with all parties, and has steered the House through many a storm into calm waters. His resignation at the present juncture, when the House is in peculiar need of a president, not only sympathetically firm and dignified, but with the weight of long experience, would be a national calamity.

The Moslem Demand in Albania.

Prince William of Wied's troubles are increasing daily, while it is denied to him to play the part of a *roi fainéant*. A telegram to-day reports that the insurgents at Durazzo have formulated a demand for the restoration of Moslem rule. There is evidence that the Moslem movement, which for a time has been quiescent, has again assumed a threatening aspect with the deportation of Essad Pasha. It is said to be particularly strong in the North, but it would be a mistake to regard its motive as religious rather than political. Whatever may have been the original attitude of Essad Pasha towards it, there is reason to believe that the entire body of Moslems in the North, who hate both Austria and Italy, would have long ago thrown in their lot with Essad had the latter not elected to have become a member of the new Durazzo Government. So far as Albania's internal troubles are concerned, the new State, apart from the Epirus unrest, is honeycombed with rebellion and intrigue, and there is grave doubt if the Prince will ever to able to overcome this actual and potential rebellion except with very direct and substantial support from the Powers. It is to be feared, therefore, that Count Bertchhold's declaration that Austria and Italy had agreed to interfere "as little as possible" in Albania is merely in the nature of a pious hope,—and possibly it is not even a hope!

Servia and Albania.

Apart, again, from Austrian and Italian jealousies and rivalries, the question of Albania is also tormenting Servia. We learn from a Home paper that the delimitation of the Eastern Frontier is progressing on lines quite unfavourable to Servian interests, which are mainly concerned with the facile protection and security of the railway lines to be built between Ochrida and Prizrend. The complaints are twofold. On the one hand Albania has been given vantage points commanding Servian territory, thus necessitating an increase in the military force for defensive purposes, and, secondly, the cost of railway constructions is likely to be largely increased, because the line, if it is to be built on Servian territory only, has to make an expensive detour to the east, instead of following the right bank of the river Drin. On the other hand, the Austrian contention is that not enough territory has been ascribed to the new State. This view seems somewhat amusing in the light of Prince William's recent adventures, which clearly indicate that he has got a bigger slice of territory than he can conveniently control. At the present moment his position must be something like Keats's "sick eagle gazing at the sky."

Police View on Cotton Fires.

The police view of the many theories of incendiarism which have been put forward to account for the fires on the Cotton Green at Colaba was given at yesterday's sitting of the Inquiry Committee by Superintendent Cauty. He said that in none of these fires had the police found anything suspicious; anything that might give the slightest suspicion that the cotton was deliberately set on fire. Questioned as to the possibility of these fires being prevented if a better watch were kept, Superintendent Cauty said no patrol would be sufficient unless there were four men to every square, and when he was asked how many men would be sufficient, Mr. Wacha interjected: "A regiment." Mr. Simcox asked the witness if he knew that Dr. Mann had brought direct evidence of incendiarism, and he said he had not seen it; whereupon Dr. Mann produced a bundle of cotton mixed with rubbish which he said he had found in a jetha belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, after a fire a fortnight ago. The Commissioner of Police said no report of this fire had been made to the police. In reply to other questions Mr. Cauty said there was one case of suspicion in which a bale of cotton was examined by Mr. Turner.

Mesopotamian Oil.

The oilfields of Mesopotamia, from which the German Navy has, as reported by Reuter to-day, just contracted to obtain its oil supply, are situated principally in the vilayats of Mosul and Bagdad. An expert, reporting on the possibilities of Mesopotamian oil, wrote:—"If one considers that the petroleum districts in Mesopotamia cover an extent of about 400 km. in length, and that this petroleum comes to the surface in quantities which have hitherto been unknown in the history of petroleum geology, one is justified in maintaining that these petroleum regions are amongst the richest in the world."

How Aziz Bey Obtained His Pardon.

An interesting version of the manner in which Aziz Bey El Misri, the redoubtable Tripolitan Arab leader who was not long ago suddenly and dramatically condemned to death in Constantinople, to be released equally dramatically a few wekes later, obtained his pardon, is given by a vernacular Egyptian paper, the "El Mokattam." According to this journal, Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, was invited to a banquet given by the French Ambassador to which were also invited the British Ambassador, and the correspondents of "The Times" and "Le Matin" and M. Raymond, correspondent of "L' Illustration." During dinner, the latter, who had been with Aziz Bey in Cyrenaica and who knew him intimately, brought the conversation round to the case of that gallant officer and addressing Enver Pasha, he freely criticised the Turkish Government declaring that the charges against the hero of Benghazi were odious calumnies. He pressed the point home and said he had seen all that Aziz Bey had done in Libya and that he deserved the highest rewards, instead of a sentence "which could only emanate from the mouths of assassins and rogues." Enver Pasha took offence and withdrew from the table, whereupon the correspondents pressed round him and insisted on his saying something, which they could telegraph to their papers. Enver exasperated and taken unawares said "Telegraph, then, to your papers, that the Sultan's pardon will not be long in arriving." They drafted their messages on the spot, and read them out to Enver, who, in the presence of everyone, confirmed his statement.

Causes of Crime Among Juveniles.

On account of the great increase in juvenile crime at Birkenhead, the Town Council appointed a Special Committee to investigate into the causes, and also if possible to suggest some remedies. The Committee, after eight months' patient investigations, have come to the conclusion that the main cause is the lack of responsibility on the part of parents, also want of proper housing accommodation. The failure or success of children may be generally traced to home influences, and although compulsory school attendance may to a certain extent counteract them, still the good done is largely negatived. As regards the second cause mentioned the Report says that a considerable number of families live in single-room tenements; the children, consequenutly, having no shelter after school hours generally resort to the streets, where they pick up bad habits. As remedial measures the Committee recommends the more extensive application of housing and town-planning acts, removal of slum property, prevention of overcrowding, and the provision of open spaces. They also recommend that the children should be employed in more happy and useful purposes than playing in the streets, etc., after their school-hours. Another notable suggestion that will not find much favour is that magistrates should make more liberal use of the birch rod in the case of offending children, and that they should come down heavily upon the negligible parents.

HOME RULE BILL NOW AN ACT.

THIRD READING PASSED

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

INTENTION OF AMENDING BILL.

MR. BONAR LAW'S RETORT.

"THE COUNTRY WOULD DECIDE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by 351 votes to 274.

Mr. Bonar Law and the newly-elected member for Ipswich, Mr. Ganzoni, were received in the House of Commons to-day with exultant Unionist cheers.

THE AMENDING BILL.

SPEAKER'S EXPLANATION.

The Speaker, in a statement, regretted if his question of Thursday last seemed to impute that Mr. Bonar Law was responsible for the Unionist demonstration. He said it was not always easy in such circumstances to hit the right nail on the head. He did and would do his best. (Cheers.)

With regard to the demonstration he suggested that Mr. Asquith should make a communication with reference to the Amending Bill. (Ministerial dissent).

Mr. Bonar Law cordially accepted the Speaker's explanation and assured the Speaker of the confidence of the House.

Mr. Asquith concurred.

OBJECT OF THE AMENDING BILL.

Mr. Asquith responding to the Speaker's suggestion regarding the Amending Bill said it was the intention of the Amending Bill to give effect to any agreement. If, however, none was reached when it was introduced into the House of Lords, it would embody substantially his proposals of March 9.

Then the motion was put to read the Home Rule Bill the third time.

FIRST ACT OF THE DRAMA.

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that the Premier had made the usual conciliatory speech but had not altered the facts of the situation. It would be futile and ridiculous to continue the contemptible farce. Let the decision be taken forthwith. (Loud cheers.) Let the curtain be rung down. That would however only end an act. It would not end the play. (Cheers.) The country would decide the conclusion of the drama.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Mr. Asquith replied that so long as he had the confidence of the House of Commons he desired no better title to the tenure of the Premiership. (Ministerial cheers.) If the Government had redressed an injustice the Liberals had suffered for generations. This explained the present attitude of the Opposition.

The Division was then taken.

FIRST READING PASSED IN LORDS.

LONDON, May 25.

The House of Lords to-day passed the first reading of the Home Rule Bill, Lord Crewe said that the second reading would be taken before June 22.

THE PASSING OF THE BILL.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 26.

A battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry at Newry has been ordered to send women and children back to the Curragh. The troops at Newry have been confined to the barracks and a strict guard prevents communication with civilians.

ALL QUIET.

LONDON, May 26.

Belfast, Lonodnderry, Dublin and all Ulster were very quiet yesterday evening. Everywhere extra police were employed and factions in towns kept to their respective districts. The streets of Belfast were almost deserted. The Catholics kept indoors.

NATIONALIST REJOICING.

Fourteen hundred Nationalist Volunteers with bands paraded at Ballina, where houses were illuminated and bonfires lit. The crowd sang "A nation once again."

LONDON May 26.

Rejoicings, illuminations and burning of tar-barrels were the features of the celebration of the passing of the Home Rule Bill in Limerick, Cork and elsewhere in Southern Ireland yesterday evening. There were no disorders.

MR. REDMOND ON THE UNION.

In a statement in the "Freeman's Journal," Mr. Redmond says that nothing conceivable can happen to alter the fact that the Home Rule Bill is now an Act of Parliament. Despite all the prophecies of evil, patience, discipline and mutual confidence have won the day and there is not an Irishman in the world but will rejoice that he has lived to see the end of the Union, of Pitt and Castlereagh. Its place will be taken by a new Union, founded on mutual respect and goodwill.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

RUSSIAN ASSENT IN PRINCIPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

"The Times" says that Russia has assented in principle to the Simla arrangement regarding Tibet.

FRENCH AIRSHIP CONSTRUCTOR IMPRISONED BY COLOGNE POLICE.

INDIGNATION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

Indignation is felt in France at the action of the Cologne police in arresting, searching, measuring and imprisoning for thirty-six hours on a charge of espionage M. Clement-Bayard, the airship constructor, for watching at a distance the descent of a Zeppelin. On his return to Paris, M. Clement-Bayard complained to the Foreign Office.

THE LOST AVIATOR.

SEARCH ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The search for the lost Aviator, Mr. Hamel, has been abandoned.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Fragments of an aeroplane have been washed up at Deal.

LATER.

The wreckage of the aeroplane found at Deal was not that of Mr. Hamel's machine.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BATTLESHIP'S CAPTAIN.

£3,000 DAMAGES AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Captain Kemp, recently in command of H. M. battleship, London, has been awarded £3,000 damages against the newspaper, "The Front" which alleged that when Captain Kemp took the command of the London, it ceased to be a happy ship.

EMIGRANT SHIP ASHORE.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S MISHAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, May 26.

The British India Company's s.s. Waipara is badly ashore off Hannibal Island. Steamers are standing by. The Waipara is an emigrant ship.

FENNER SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS.

£66,000 MISAPPROPRIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The stockbroker Fenner has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. At his trial at the Old Bailey he pleaded guilty on six counts, involving the misappropriation of £66,000.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOT TO TAKE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Asquith to-day announced that the Government adhered to their decision not to take part in the Panama Exhibition.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

MOSLEM RULE DEMANDED.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN POLICY.

INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

In a speech before the Austrian Delegations Count Berchtold announced that Austria and Italy had agreed to interfere as little as possible in Albania and neither Power would act separately.

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF MOSLEM RULE.

The insurgents at Durazzo have formulated a demand for the restoration of the Moslem rule. They state that if this is impossible they will place their destinies in the hands of Europe again, trusting that a solution will be found in conformity with the Ottoman character and religion.

ALBANIAN FLAG TORN UP.

Five hundred rebels at Kavaza tore up the Albanian flag and hoisted the Turkish flag.

ITALY DESIRES INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION.

BRISBANE, May 27.

Italy urgently desired the despatch of an International force to Durazzo. France and Russia are acquiescent. Austria-Hungary does not oppose the idea.

Great Britain on the other hand is disinclined to it, and has not replied to the suggestion. Germany likewise has not answered.

CHINA'S EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS OPIUM.

LESS IMPORTATION OF INDIAN OPIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 25.

As a further testimony to China's efforts to suppress opium, Britain has agreed to recognise Hupeh clear of the production as from June 1st; also Chekiang and Fukien for which, however, dates have not been fixed. The importation of Indian opium thereby ceases into these districts.

MR. GOKHALE RETURNS FROM VICHY.

GREATLY IMPROVED IN HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Gokhale has returned from Vichy greatly improved in health. He will resume his work on the Commission forthwith.

THE ARMY CANTEEN SCANDAL.

BENNETT PLEADS GUILTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In the Army Canteen Case, Bennett pleaded guilty. The case of Colonel Whitaker, formerly of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, was opened before a new jury.

The Colonel pleaded not guilty.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Brakespear	H. Jones.
Kennymore	Jockey not known.
Black Jester	Stern.
Hapsburg	Foy.
Evansdale	W. Huxley.
Carrickfergus	F. Templeman.
Courageous	F. Bullock.
My Prince	Earl
Cupidon	Henry.
Orebi	Wing.
Ambassador	Saxby.
Dan Russel	Rickaby.
Durbar Second	Magee.
Lanius	Walter Griggs.
Saint Guthlac	Whalley.
Single Trigger	Waggott.
Flying Orby	Spear.
Marten	Heatley.
Carancho	Donoghue.
Polycrates	William Griggs.
Cerval	Herbert
White Prophet	Fox.
Conqueror	R. Strokes.
Magyar	E. Huxley.
Polygamist	Escott.
Shepherd King	Jelliss.
Best Boy	Randall.
Anglesey	Hewitt.
Southerndown	Piper.
Woodwild	Smyth.
Akenham	Jockey not known.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, May 26.

Kennymore	2 to 1
Black Jester and Brakespear...	100 to 9
Carrickfergus and Ambassador.	20 to 1
Dan Russel	100 to 3

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL AGREEMENT.

ITS IMPORTANCE FOR NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

CONTRACT PRICE OF OIL NOT DISCLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

A Blue-book gives details of the Anglo-Persian oil agreement. An Admiralty memorandum in the Book indicates the importance of providing fuel for the Navy which, it says, is absolutely necessary to secure the full efficiency of the Navy.

The memorandum points out, that it is therefore important to secure the maintenance of at least one large British oil company having independent control and considerable supplies and bound to Government by financial and contractual obligations.

The prices at which the oil itself has been obtained has been kept secret, the supply contract being regarded as confidential in the interests of the public.

The report of the Committee of experts presided over by Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade strongly favours the Government action. It remarks on the influence of the Anglo-Persian Company which, it says, has increased with the general tranquility of the district.

The Committee points out, however, that it would be wrong to assume, that there would never be a relapse.

In the event of an outbreak of lawlessness among the tribes the situation would present certain difficulties, which, though serious, would not be insurmountable.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 26.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—We are informed on reliable authority that in addition to subscribing £2,000,000 in ordinary shares of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited, the British Admiralty are taking up £200,000 worth debentures of the company. A large contract for the supply of oil fuel has been concluded between the Admiralty and the company, and it is to meet the additional expenditure required to carry out the contract that the Admiralty have arranged for more than doubling the capital of the company in this way. It is understood that by means of this contract a large and permanent supply of fuel-oil will, in the ordinary course of developments, be assured to the Admiralty and probably at very low rates, thus enabling the Admiralty, if these expectations are fulfilled, not only to buy oil-fuel at less than the ordinary market rates but also to protect itself against corners or combinations formed with the object of artificially raising market rates. Moreover by being a preponderant shareholder in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company the Admiralty will, of course, participate substantially in the expected large future profits of the company.

OIL FUEL FOR GERMANY AND BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that it is understood that the German Government has entered into a contact with a company in Mesopotamia to secure oil-fuel for the German Navy.

The "Petroleum Review" states that Lord Pirrie and Mr. Owen Phillips are associated in a project to secure oil for the British navy in California.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

AMERICAN TEAM OVERTRAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

It is thought in New York that the American polo team has been overtrained.

A PRACTICE GAME.

Messrs. Phipps, Ramsay, La Montague and Stevenson yesterday beat the two Waterburys, Foxhall Keene and Milburn in a practice game by eleven and three-quarter goals to five.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

M. C. C. beat Hampshire by 73 runs at Lords.

Middlesex beat Essex by an inning and 56 runs at Leyton.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT BOXING.

O'KEEFE BEATS JIM SULLIVAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

At the National Sporting Club, O'Keefe beat Jim Sullivan on points, thereby winning the Middle-Weight Boxing Championship of Great Britain.

MISFEASANCE CASE.

DAMRA COAL COMPANY.

A RULE ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

To-day before Mr. Justice Chitty an application was made in the matter of the Damra Coal Company Limited on behalf of the liquidators, for a misfeasance summons against the late auditors Lovelock and Lewis, and the late managing agents H. V. Low and Company.

It appeared from the petition that the share register and counterfoil certificate book of the Damra Coal Company showed that two items of 4776 shares and 900 shares were duly issued and entered in the share register and ledger and the original share certificates were delivered to the shareholders.

The petition complained that the balance sheets preferred and signed by Lovelock and Lewis for the half years ending 20th June, 1908, and 30th December 1908, did not show any credit of the value of these shares, though in pursuance of a resolution passed by the company these shares had to be paid for within fifteen days from the 3rd February 1906.

It appeared from the cash book that the value of these shares was entered on 30th June, 1908, as having been received but after the totals had been carried forward they were struck out and the totals altered in red ink.

The liquidators charge Lovelock and Lewis with failing to report in the balance sheet placed before the shareholders, that though 4,776 and 900 shares had been issued, the value thereof had not been received, and though the balance sheets prepared by them showed that 34,424 shares only had been issued counterfoils in the share certificate book showed an issue of 39,500 shares.

In consequence of this omission the company was prevented from taking steps to realise the value of 5,076 shares. When H. V. Low and Company were appointed managing agents they purported to cancel these shares.

His Lordship issued a rule.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S MEETING.

ERECTION OF NEW PREMISES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

A special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon unanimously passed resolutions that the existing premises be demolished and a new building constructed and that a debenture loan of six lakhs in five hundred rupee debentures at five per cent be floated at par.

TEMPORARY PREMISES.

In moving, the third resolution that the Chamber be instructed to arrange temporary premises, Mr. G. Monteath, Chairman, said a hope had been expressed from time to time that the Government of India would see their way to help the Chamber by allowing it to rent some of their offices at present unused. He was sorry to say the last unofficial reply he had received did not give much encouragement to that hope. Nevertheless, he thought in such a case as this that a semi-public institution like the Chamber deserved the help of the Government of India and he trusted that His Excellency the Viceroy would take that view, for there were otherwise but few premises or buildings suitably capable of meeting their needs.

There was no discussion and no speeches, the whole proceedings occupying ten or twelve minutes. The dispute as to the selection of the design was not referred to except by the Chairman, who in bringing the meeting to a conclusion said:—

RESULT OF COMPETITION.

Gentlemen, this concludes the business of our meeting, but before we separate I would just like to avail myself of this opportunity of informing the membership on some points in connection with our building scheme which have been raised by competitors in the building competition. I may say I have been surprised at members of the profession writing and speaking as they have done. The result of the competition your Committee fully confirm as they consider and from what I can gather the membership agree, the best design has undoubtedly been chosen. Certain lines of rules were down for the guidance of competitors and the invitation containing conditions and particulars stated only that non-compliance would make competitors liable to disqualification. Here I may say that several members amongst the competitors failed in that one did not print according to the requirements, other plans had not the specified accommodation whilst some included unasked for elaboration beyond our ambitions and means. If we had taken a note of all these failings it might have been a question of no architect at all. I mention this just to put uncertainties and doubts at an end and to assure you that your Committee are acting in the best interests of the Chamber. As no question or points are raised I have nothing further to say. I can only hope that we may be able to get Government help in regard to temporary premises and I also hope that the Committee's efforts will enable us to have a real building here worthy of the Chamber of Commerce of Bengal.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

DENUNCIATION BY LORD LAMINGTON.

COMMERCIALLY UNSOUND.

INCREASED BURDEN ON INDIAN FINANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Lord Lamington raised the question of the Trans-Persian Railway. He declared that it would be the least beneficial scheme for Persia, that it was commercially unsound and that it would become a burden on the finances of India, besides involving an increase in the military forces of India and a greater naval protection.

Lord Sydenham dealt in detail with the possible branch lines.

LORD CREWE'S SPEECH.

Lord Crewe said the question had not moved materially since it was last discussed by the Lords in June 1913, when Lord Morley had demonstrated the impolicy of a blank refusal to discuss the suggestion. The Societé d'Etudes had not been able to proceed very far, and regarding the meaning of Sir Edward Grey's words of May 19, that he was "prepared to agree to such extension" he meant only leave to survey, not to construct.

CONTROL IN GULF PORTS ESSENTIAL.

A railway system to develop Persian commerce was another matter altogether and if a number of small lines were constructed combining the trade centres they might suddenly be found of considerable aid to the trans-Persian line already built. The Government had, however, already made it quite clear that whatever railways made any continuation towards India remained absolutely a reserved question and unless they agreed it could not be made. They had also made it quite clear that they were bound to exercise control in the ports of the Gulf.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

With regard to the suggestion for a line ending at Bunder Abbas the Russian view was that the only effect would be to abstract from Russia a portion of trade which legitimately belonged to her. Certain discussions had taken place but no definite conclusion on that subject had so far been reached. From the point of view of development which the Government had most at heart, the construction of lines inland would be commercially more effective than a great through line and preferable from a Persian standpoint.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

The most vital factor in the whole situation was the necessity for ensuring the defence of India. We were on terms of pleasant amity with Russia. Long might they continue! But this in no way enabled us either to neglect the ordinary operations of national defence. If there was to be railway construction in the North there must also be such in the South unless our trade interests were to suffer. In such an unsettled country, it was not to be expected that the speculators would rush into enterprises, "though I hope" added Lord Crewe, "it will be found that there is prospect of a solid return for the capital invested in railways." The Foreign and India Offices were keeping a close watch on the subject.

FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

Two years ago the General Staff in India gave the opinion that the only alignment to which the military authorities in India could possibly agree must be along the coast and that it must be possible to use our naval superiority to protect the line. Regarding Lord Lamington's suggestion that it would be necessary to increase the Indian forces Lord Crewe said it was difficult to imagine a government here agreeing to the construction of a line which would involve such an increase. In considering the question it had of course been borne in mind that only the ultimate alignment would be one which did not involve a substantial increase in the Indian Army.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

READ IN LORDS A FIRST TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Crewe formally introduced the Council of India Bill which was read a first time.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM

STORY OF TWO PROMISSORY NOTES.

DEALINGS WITH PEARL MERCHANT.

The Indian Specie Bank, Ld. (in liquidation), sued Keshrichand Rupchand for the recovery of Rs. 25,000 and for Rs. 20,000 with interest on promissory notes, before Mr. Justice Davar at the vacation sitting of the Bombay High Court yesterday.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Kanga defended.

The plaintiffs stated that by their promissory note, dated June 5, 1913, the defendant and one Naginchand Javerchand jointly and severally promised to pay to the bank or order on demand Rs. 25,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. By another promissory note, dated October 31, 1913, the defendant promised to pay to the same bank Rs. 20,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. By an order of the Court the defendant was adjudged insolvent on November 1, 1913, and on December 19,1913, the bank was wound up, and Mr. John Sanders Slater was appointed the Official Liquidator of the bank. Payments of the amounts due in respect of two promissory notes had been demanded of the defendant on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the bank, but neither of the amounts had been paid. Hence the suit.

The defendant admitted that he executed the promissory note, dated June 5, 1913, but said that he did so under the following circumstances.

In or about June, 1913, Naginchand Javerchand, the senior partner of the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand, who had large dealings with the bank in respect of consignments of pearls made by them through the bank, and also in respect of loans from time to time advanced by the bank to them, applied to the bank for a loan of Rs. 25,000. The late Managing Director of the Bank, Chunilal Saraiya, told Naginchand that the bank could advance to him (Naginchand) Rs. 25,000 on condition that he should get some one to join with him as surety for the said amount, and further deposit by way of equitable mortgage, the title deeds of his property at Surat consisting of a very large piece of land, together with a small bungalow, stable and other building constructed thereon, of the value of more than Rs. 35,000. Chunilal said that he would advance Rs. 25,000 to Naginchand on the deposit of the title deeds by way of equitable mortgage if the defendants signed the promissory note for Rs. 25,000 as surety. After some hesitation the defendant said he would become a surety in the transaction, and sign a promissory note for Rs. 25,000, on condition that no liability should attach to him in respect of the loan, and no demand should be made by the bank on him unless the bank had exhausted all their remedies against Naginchand. It was then agreed between Chunilal, the defendant and Naginchand that if Naginchand committed default in payment of the amount the bank should sell the Surat properties and realise the sale proceeds thereof and that if on such realization the whole amount due under the said promissory note was not paid, the bank should adjust the various accounts between them and the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand, and realise the various other securities of the firm held by them, and if on such adjustment and realisation any surplus should arise payable to the firm, the same should be applied towards the payment of Rs. 25,000; and if after such application there still remained a deficit the defendant should be called upon to make good the same. Rs. 25,000 was received by Naginchand Javerchand.

The defendant submitted that by reason of the aforesaid agreement the plaintiffs were not entitled to call upon him to pay Rs. 25,000 or any part thereof, unless, among other things, the Surat property was sold and the sale proceeds realised.

The defendant admitted that he executed the second promissory note, but said that it was executed under the following circumstances:—

One Sheikh Abdul Reheman Bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ebrahim, Pearl Merchant, who was adjudged insolvent on October 27,1913, was prior to his insolvency indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of about Rs. 5,70,000 in respect of loans advanced by the bank to him against certain securities.

OFFER TO REDEEM PARCEL.

After the insolvency of Shaikh Abdul Reheman, an Arab merchant, claimed that one of the pearl parcels pledged by the former to the bank did not belong to Shaikh Abdul Reheman but belonged to him, and that Shaikh Abdul had no right to place the same with the bank. In order to avoid legal proceedings, Sheikh Jassim, brother of Shaikh Abdul, offered to redeem the parcel and two big pearls from the bank on payment to the bank of the sum of Rs. 3,10,000. Chunilal Saraiya refused to part with the securities and to allow Jassim to redeem them unless the bank was paid an additional sum of Rs. 70,000 to provide against any possible deficit in respect of the two loans of Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 1,45,000. After considerable discussion it was agreed between Chunilal, on behalf of the bank, Jassim, the defendant, Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., and Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., that Jassim should pay to the bank a sum of Rs. 3,20,000, and the defendant, the firm of Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., and the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., should each pass in favour of the bank demand promissory notes for Rs. 20,000. It was further agreed that the three promissory notes should remain as security with the bank, and that the defendant and the firms of Bhaichand Karamchand and Co., and Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., were not to be held liable on the notes unless and until the unredeemed securities belonging to Shaikh Abdul Rehman were sold and a deficit arose on such sale. In the event of any deficit arising on the sale of the securities, the defendant and the said firms were to be considered as co-sureties for Shaikh Abdul Rehman in respect of such deficit and were to be held liable to pay equally towards the deficit to the extent of Rs. 20,000 each. The defendant said that he received no consideration in respect of the said promissory note executed by him according to the aforesaid agreement.

The defendant submitted that the suit was premature, that no cause of action had arisen, and that at present nothing was due from him. He further submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the reliefs claimed, or any of them, and that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the list of long causes.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 26.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest is reduced 1 per cent. The present rate is 6 per cent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Lieutenant Colonel Chichester and Major H. L. Tomkins are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of the 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Payne, No. 104th Heavy Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the 32nd Mountain Battery at Dehra Ismail Khan.

On return from leave Major Gillespie R. E. is posted to the Secunderabad Division.

On return from leave Major J. B. Corry R. E. is posted to the Bannu Brigade.

Major H. O. Lathbury R. E. is transferred from the Mhow Division to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Presidency District Military Works.

The posting of Major Doyle Royal Field Artillery to the 85th Battery Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore is cancelled.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major W. E. Young as Commandant 10th Lancers.

Majory Rigeway, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, has been selected as recruiting officer for Gurkhas in succession to Major Nightingale who vacates on the 10th June next.

Captain Reynolds 37th Lancers has been selected for appointment to the Egyptain Army.

Captain J. A. D. Langhorne, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on the 29th May on appointment to the 26th Mountain Battery.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

CHARACTERISTICS AS WIFE AND MOTHER.

Undoubtedly one of the most remarkable evolution of recent years has been that of the athletic girl. Against a hurricane of protest she has come surely and by deliberate intent to her own, until, as a well-known medical authority declared, "the girl who has played games and entered into the spirit of games is not only the best mate for any man who respects his comfort and happiness, but she is, mentally and physically, the best girl."

This pronouncement—and its source makes it a piece of news of great importance—puts the tombstone on the already green grave of the "sweet little song-bird" school, says a writer in "The Times." The great value of our games lies in the fact that, as was pointed out by Dr. M. S. Pembrey, another eminent authority, they evolve and develop the best elements of mental discipline and self-reliance.

The player learns to "pass the ball" and sacrifice his or her individual inclinations to the good of the team or side. Thus, girls who play games learn the lesson which their stay-at-home sisters so often miss—that life is essentially a game of give and take. They acquire a clearer conception of relationships, and while they may demand more are also in a position to give more.

The husband of an athletic girl may take it that his point of view will be understood and appreciated. He will have a companion more, a friend—capable of passing fair and just judgment and of ceding a point as well as of enforcing a demand. Unless he is a very stupid individual he is not likely to sigh for the "foolish little thing" of other days.

This, however, is not the most important aspect of the doctor's statement. That participation in games has not, as prophesied, "ruined the health" of girls is the really significant fact. Women have become healthier. The swooning young lady is no more. Instead we have a race of broad-chested, well-built young girls, of amazing vigour and cheerfulness, "slangy" if you like, but with a grip on life and upon themselves.

This is a splendid result and one which is bound to have far-reaching consequences. But we think Dr. Pembrey is right when he utters a word of warning against carrying thing too far. There is a limit. "It is one of the disadvantages of games that women are becoming too fond of them," he says, and adds that excessive addiction of women to sport will eventually undertime their constitutions.

That excess, however, is probably nothing more than a passing phase—the exuberance of natural reaction. Women, contrary to the opinion of many stupid persons, are not fools. They are by no means intent upon suicide. Their games will eventually be regulated as are men's games. The important thing is that they have now won for themselves the right to call games their own.

There is another aspect of the question which has as yet attracted very little attention, but which was emphasized by the medical authority quoted above. He said:—"The day has now come when a boy's mother can play his games with him when he is a small boy and talk his games with him when he is a big one. And not as she used to talk, as a duty, but with the same eagerness as himself," and added, "That is the biggest victory women have scored against fate during hundreds of years."

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE EAST.

A large and influential meeting was held on May 6, at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor in support of the School of Oriental Studies, says the "Morning Post." Among the speakers were the Marquess of Crewe, Earl Curzon, Lord Reay, Lord Inchcape, and Sir Montagu Turner, and the attendance included the Persian Minister, the First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy, Viscount Peel, Lord Redesdale, Lord Lamington, Lord Sydenham, Lord George Hamilton, Syed Ameer Ali, Sir W. R. Anson, M.P., Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Stanley Bois, Sir Reginald Brade, Sir Edward Busk, the Rev. Professor Caldecott, General Sir E. F. Chapman, Sir Ernest Clarke, Sir William J. Collins, Sir Homewood Crawford, Professor A. W. Crossley, Sir Louis Dane, Major-General F. J. Davies, Sir Algernon F. Firth, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Sir W. E. Garstin, the Rev. Professor Gollancz, Professor Israel Gollancz, Sir Lawrence Gomme, Sir George Grierson, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Lancelot Hare, Professor M. J. M. Hill, Sir Walter Hiller, Sir E. H. Holden, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.P., Professor S. L. Loney, Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. Stanley Machin, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., Sir Carl Meyer, Sir Henry Miers, Sir Theodore Morison, Mr. Charles Roberts (Under-Secretary for India), the Rev. Dr. J. A. Nairn, Professor J. W. Neill, Professor Prendegast, Sir Walter Prideaux, Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., Sir Frederick Robertson, Sir William Schlich, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir J. George Scott, Sir Amherst Selby-Bigge, Professor F. M. Simpson, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Sir John Stanley, Sir Richard Stapley, Sir T. Vesey Strong, the Hon. C. H. Strutt, Sir F. A. Swettenham, Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., Sir Henry Tanner, Sir James Thomson, Canon Weitbrecht, Sir Harry Wilson, and Mr. P. J. Hartog, Secretary of the Oriental Studies Committee.

OF SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

The Secretary read a letter from the Earl of Cromer to the Lord Mayor, saying: "It is with the deepest regret that I find myself prevented by illness from attending and speaking at the meeting which you have been good enough to summn for May 6 in support of the School of Oriental Studies. For the last four years I have had the success of this scheme at heart, and have done my best to surmount the not inconsiderable difficulties which have attended its inception. The only difficulties now remaining are of a financial character, and although I do not under-estimate them, I feel that we can confidently appeal to the citizens of London to help us to carry through, within the next few months, a scheme which will be of service to the Metropolis as well as to the Empire. I am convinced that the foundation of the school, which will be at once a training ground for those about to proceed to Africa and the East, and a centre of intelligence in regard to our vast Dominions in those parts, is of vital importance to the continued prosperity of our Oriental commerce and of our Oriental administration. It is a matter in which we can no longer afford to remain in a position of inferiority to other countries."

The Lord Mayor said the merchant princes of London were thoroughly in sympathy with the establishment of this School of Oriental Studies, an dthe City was anxious to remove the reproach that, while England was the greatest Oriental Power in the world, it possessed no school of Oriental studies that could be compared with those of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, or St. Petersburg. He appealed confidently to the citizens of London to make the projected School a speedy and a great success. (Cheers.)

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

Earl Curzon, who was received with cheers, moved: "That, in view of the great Imperial and commercial interests dependent on adequate provision being made for instruction in the languages, the literature, and the social customs of Oriental and African countries, this meeting desires heartily to support the scheme for the foundation of a School of Oriental Studies in the City of London." First of all, he said, he would like to express the gratitude they all felt towards the Lord Mayor and their regret at the absence of Lord Cromer, who had been Chairman of the Committee which had been dealing for four years with the question of the establishment of a School of Oriental Studies, a Committee of which the speaker himself was a member. Lord Cromer had attended every meeting of the Committee and had done an enormous amount of work in connection with it. In the main that School, when it came into being, would owe its existence to Lord Cromer's influence and untiring perseverance. (Cheers.) Another person whose absence he sincerely regretted was that eminent African administrator Sir Harry Johnston. He would much have liked to see that gentleman there, because this School was intended to deal with the languages and customs not only of the East in the conventional sense of the term but also of Africa. As the Lord Mayor had pointed out, this was a movement to place Great Britain in the same position with regard to the countries of the East which were administered by us.

or with which he had relations of diplomacy or trade, that was occupied by Continental Powers, whose interests in the East were far inferior to ours. Germany spent £10,000 a year on a school of Oriental languages at Berlin; France, £8,000 a year on one in Paris; Russia, £8,000 a year on one in St. Petersburg, to which had lately been added a sister institution at Vladivostock, with a similar endowment; while even Italy spent £4,000 for a similar purpose. It was hardly credible, having regard to the position of this country in the East, that there should not be an institution of the kind in the British Capital. Our officers and Civil Servants who went out to the East were left to pick up the languages of the countries to which they were sent from munshis or interpreters or the native assistants whom they employed and it was the same with the clerks who were sent to treaty ports and great commercial centres, where our traders were faced with ever-increasing foreign rivalry. Nor was there any machinery for teaching these men what was, from some points of view even more important than languages, namely, an acquaintance with the ideas, traditions, customs, and beliefs of Oriental peoples.

LANGUAGE AND SPIRIT.

To know the languages of the East was a great thing, but he ventured to suggest that to know the spirit of the East was a greater. (Hear, hear.) He remembered a phrase that once fell from General Gordon, who said that it was the duty of the Englishman in the East "to get inside the skin" of the Oriental with whom he was dealing. That was a very sagacious and pregnant remark. He would not raise the question whether the Eastern man was a different being from the Western man, but undoubtedly there was an atmosphere of the East, and there could be no doubt that the real key to success was a knowledge of the national character of the peoples and their point of view, their religious beliefs, their scruples, their prejudices, perhaps. (Hear, hear.) To teach such knowledge would he thought be an important part of the work of this School of Oriental Studies. During the past quarter of a century more than one effort had been made to remedy the state of things in this country to which he had made reference, but none was sucessful, and they finally dwindled down to the excellent but rather precarious teaching of a small number of Oriental languages in University College and King's College, London. This state of affairs lasted until, in 1906 an influential deputation went to the then Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and made to him a powerful representation of the case. The Prime Minister gave a most sympathetic reply and the result was the appointment of a Departmental Committee, presided over by Lord Reay, than whom, among the distinguished Englishmen who had served this country in high administrative offices abroad, none, on returning home, had devoted himself with greater enthusiasm to the languages, literature and interests of the East. (Cheers.) In 1908 Lord Reay's Committee reported, and that report was the basis of all that had happened since. It recommended the institution of a School of Oriental Studies in London, to be ultimately incorporated in the University of London, and to be reasonably endowed by the Government. The next stage was the discussion in the House of Lords in 1909, a discussion inaugurated by his noble friend, Lord Redesdale, who had placed at the service of Lord Reay's Committee his unrivalled knowledge of the peoples of the Far East. Lord Cromer and he (Lord Curzon) incautiously took part in that debate the consequences of which they little foresaw. The then Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, having adopted a favourable attitude, and indicated a willingness to be further squeezed, pounced down on Lord Cromer and himself and told them that they were to formulate and organise a scheme for the establishment of the School, to find a site for the building, sketch out a scheme of management, and find the necessary income. (Laughter.) The meeting would agree that that was a fairly ambitious and extensive programme. (Laughter.) Their Committee had sat ever since, and had seen out four Lord Mayors and two Permanent Under Secretaries for Foreign Affairs.

THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

With regard to the site, their attention was directed to the splendid building of the London Institution in the heart of the City, at Finsbury-circus, which had a magnificent library, large rooms, and a theatre, and was in a quiet position well adapted to study. With the aid of the Chairman of that institution, Lord Aldenham, they succeeded in buying out the interest of the proprietors, the Government promised £20,000 or £25,000 for repairs and alterations, and the building of a new block of class-rooms, and Professor Simpson prepared plans which would be carried out before the middle of next year. This institution was to be established as a school of the University of London, but under a Royal Charter. The bodies represented among the Governors would be the University of London, several provincial Universities, the Foreign Office, the War Office, the India Office, the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Royal Asiatic Society, the British Academy, and the London Chamber of Commerce. In the School would be taught nine Indian languages, as well as Arabic, Persian, Malay, Chinese Japanese, Hausa, and Swahili. There were to be six Professors and a number of assistants. The King had honoured them by consenting to be patron of the institution. (Cheers.) The Committee estimated the annual expenditure at £14,000 and towards this the Government had promised £4,000 and the Government of India £1,250. They had hopes that the London County Council would make them a handsome grant. In fact, the Education Committee of the Council had, he believed recommended a grant of £2,000 a year. (Cheers.) With regard to the City, he appealed to the Lord Mayor to be kind enough to use his powerful influence with the splendid and munificent body over which he presided. (Cheers.) The school would be valuable to the commerce of the city, and once it was established the present Lord Mayor's successors would claim it, and rightly claim it, as a City institution. (Cheers.) He greatly hoped that they might be assisted, too, by those admirable bodies the City Companies, whom everybody co-operated in bleeding, and who revelled in the surgical operation. (Laughter). Some he believed were favourably inclined, but on this subject they must adopt a formula which was popular in high politics: they must wait and see. (Laughter). He hoped that the formula of the Companies would be: hurry up and pay. (Laughter). The Committee desired to raise an endowment fund. It believed the merchants of the City who traded with the East to support the scheme if they did not want to see the plums from the cake and the spoils of commercial enter- [illegible]

rivals, particularly the Germans, as was being done at the present time. He applauded for recognition for what was really a great Imperial obligation. It was part of the necessary furniture of Empire. There was a gap in our national equipment which ought to be filled, and those who took part in filling it would be rendering a patriotic duty to the Empire and promoting the cause of peace and goodwill among mankind.

"DONT'S" FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

Lord Reay, in seconding the resolution, emphasised the importance of understanding the manners and customs of the peoples of the East. There were certain things that an Englishman in India, for instance, ought to know, such as that he should not call on a Hindu at Prayer time, morning, noon, or night, that he should not cast a shadow on any food a Brahmin was eating and that he should not interfere with a workman at work.

The resolution was carried.

Lord Inchcape proposed, and Mr. F. Faithfull Begg seconded, a resolution appealing to the commercial community of the City and the general public for funds to enable the school to be opened in 1915 on a satisfactory financial basis. This also was adopted.

The Marquess of Crewe proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor In doing so, he referred to the close connection between the City of London and the East ever since the foundation of the first of the East India Companies rather more than 300 years ago. Indians were studying the English language and English literature more and more every day, and that being so there was a reciprocal obligation on Englishmen who went out to India to learn not merely the languages of India, but Indian customs and Indian history. He trusted that all those connected with the City of London would take a prominent and noble part in supplying the needs of this School of Oriental Studies, and he was certain that countless as were the objects which had been promoted and pressed forward in the Mansion House, that nursery of good causes, there were not many more worthy of general support than the cause they had met to advocate that day. (Cheers).

NEW GALLERY OF BRITISH MUSEUM.

OPENING CEREMONY BY HIS MAJESTY.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mury, on May 7 formally opened the New King Edward VII. Gallery of the British Museum, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Throughout their drive from Buckingham Palace their Majesties were enthusiastically greeted, and on arrival at the Museum they were saluted by a guard of honour, furnished by the 24th City of London Regiment.

His Majesty, before entering the building, inspected the guard of honour, the Queen and Princess Mary in the meantime being presented with bouquets from Lady Kenyon's little daughters.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Speaker of the House of Commons as principal trustees, and Lord Esher as trustee nominated by the Sovereign, received the Royal Party at the central entrance.

Before proceeding to the North Library, the King unveiled in the hall a bust of King Edward, by Sir Thomas Barlow. In the North Library were a distinguished number of guests.

The Primate, having addressed the King and presented him with a handsome illustrated volume of the history of the British Museum, his Majesty said:—

It is with peculiar pleasure that the Queen and I have come here to-day to open this important addition to the British Museum, which is to bear the name of my dear father.

You have told in your address the remarkable story of the growth of the Museum, and as a former Trustee of this Great National Institution, I feel legitimate pride not only in its past history, but in the scheme now happily completed to meet its greater future needs.

The objects of the foundation of the Museum have been abundantly realised. It was founded not only for the advancement and improvement of discoveries in natural philosophy and other branches of speculative knowledge, but also for the general use and benefit of the public.

The large number of students and visitors who come within these walls each year bear testimony to the useful part which the institution plays in the national life, and the many foreigners from all parts of the world who take advantage of the facilities the Museum offers, justify its claim to rank among the greatest institutions of its kind.

The Museum has always received, and will, I am sure, continue to receive, the generous support of the Government. But it has also profited to a remarkable degree by the public-spirited liberality of many generations of individual benefactors, to whom the nation owes a debt of gratitude.

The New Galleries which we are met to open to-day form a worthy addition to one of the noblest public buildings of My capital. They will enable your ever-growing collections to be displayed to more advantage, and will provide better accommodation for students and for the work of the staff, and will thus, I trust, extend and enhance the influence of the Museum as one of the chief education agencies of the world.

I accept with pleasure the beautiful album illustrating the architectural development of the Museum. I desire to assure you of My strong personal interest in the work and development of the Museum, which will, I am confident, ever maintain the traditions of a great past, and will go forward to a future of even wider usefulness.

Lord Beauchamp offered his Majesty a silver symbolical key, and the King declared the galleries open. Their Majesties and Princess Mary, accompanied by the Prime Minister, were afterwards conducted over the building, and spent half an hour in inspecting the galleries. His Majesty expressed to the architect, Mr. J. J. Burnet, his appreciation of the design and

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

OBJECTIONS BY THE DEFENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 26.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case, Mr. Alston continuing his address for the prosecution, yesterday, said Dinanath's statement did not connect everyone of the accused by the name of any organisation. The man referred to as the Pundit would be shown to be Raghobir Sharma who gave exercise of the Gita for the use of bomb-throwers. After hearing the approver's story and corroboration the man who refused to convict would show lack of courage. The assessors surely could not treat Amir Chand's essay on the need of assassinating Europeans wholesale now as serious but as simply academic. Mr. Alston then referred to the various seditious pamphlets written by Savarkar and others. The earliest references to Hindu religion in connection with the present conspiracy, he said, were found in the translation of Arabindo Ghose's speeches found with Ramlal in which Arabindo declared that he was visited by Krishna in the jail who promised to deliver him and when he went to court he saw Krishna on the judgment seat and Krishna in place of Mr. Eardley Norton. Sultan Chand addressed Hardayal as the "king of orators" and "born God."

THE POISONS TREATISE.

Mr. Alston then referred to the poisons treatise which advised the poisoner to get engaged as a punkah coolie and that Europeans could be be killed by pumping poisonous gases into their bedrooms. Poison could also be used to get money for political purposes by killing prostitutes, but this should be done in another town, to avoid detection. The writer of that pamphlet mocked at the Congress and the work of Mr. Gokhale. Referring to Their Majesties' visit one pamphlet stated that the people of India hoped their influence would be beneficial, but the police had been greater nuisances than ever since the visit. Mr. Alston concluded by showing how the Gita had been perverted. Its true meaning could never be incitement to murder.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Sessions trial of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Ross Alston continued his address specially with reference to Yoga philosophy and its perverted use by the propagators of anarchy.

Messrs. Sen and Dass, of Calcutta, for the defence took various objections to the charge and jurisdiction of the Court which were over-ruled by the Court at the close of the hearing the first witness, Mr. A. J. Norton, Government Printer, Bengal, was called.

MOHANT MURDER CASE.

APPROVER RECALLED.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, May 26.

On the resumption of the case against Bissen Dutt and Motichand to-day, the Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Roy, called the approver, Manikchand, into the witness box to give further evidence as to the times of the departure from Benares and arrival at Mirzapur before the murder.

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh, spoke to the recovery of a bundle of bloodstained clothing from the well in the courtyard of the temple at Nimej.

Sub-Inspector Rajnarain Singh who assisted in the search of Krishen Dutt's quarters at Mirzapur, said that the Jemadar of Gowshala Ramsarup, was father of Bishen Dutt and Krishen Dutt.

A number of police officers gave evidence as to the conveyance of the approver and the accused to various places for the purposes of identification.

BORDER CATTLE RAID.

AFFRAY NEAR JANGOLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 26.

A gang of Shingi and Jelalkhel Mahsuds attempted last Thursday, to drive off some Bhitanni cattle near Jangola on the Dehra Ismail Khan border.

The Bhitanni levies and villagers, assisted later on by a military detachment from Jandola, drove off the raiders losing one Bhitanni villager killed and one wounded. The Mahsuds losses are not yet known.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A JAPANESE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 26.

Khanwa Batta, aJapanese glass blower employed at the Talegaon glass factory has been arrested for the murder of another Japanese, named Morayesu. Both men were employed in the factory, but were on bad terms. They had a fight on the night of the 20th May when Khanwa Batta, it is r[illegible]

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

OVER 15,000 BALES DESTROYED.

15 LAKHS DAMAGE.

A disastrous cotton fire occurred in the early hours of yesterday morning, damage being done to the extent of 15 lagks of rupees.

At the resumed sitting of the Enquiry Committee significant questions as to the possession of evidence of incendiarism were put to Superintendant Cauty, who said the police had found nothing to suggest that the cotton had been set on fire.

Yet another destructive cotton fire broke out early yesterday morning, as briefly reported in yesterday's issue, when about 15,700 bales were either destroyed by fire or damaged by water, the total loss being estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs. It was one of the biggest cotton conflagrations of this record year of exceptionally big fires at the Colaba Green.

At one time the fire threatened to prove much more destructive than it actually was, for only a wall separated it from a line of similar structures on the west side.

The fire must have broken out a considerable time before it was noticed; for on the alarm being given the Fire Brigade quickly responded and was on the spot within a very short time of the call, yet when the men reached the place the flames had taken a firm grip of the godown, and there was little hope of its being saved from total destruction.

There was, as stated, every danger of the adjacent godown catching fire, and eventually the whole line of them being involved, but fortunately the wall separating the burning godown and the adjoining one was thick enough to withstand the onslaught of the flames, while a breeze blowing from the west assisted the Fire Brigade to beat back the flames from the wall, and confine them to the burning godown.

SMELT THE SMOKE.

The godown in which the fire broke out, is situated at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba, and belongs to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. It is known as the Apollo Press godown, in which two small fires had occurred early on Monday evening. About 15,700 bales of cotton, belonging to the New Berar Co., and the Indian Cotton Co., of which Messrs. Gaddum & Co., are the agents, were stacked in it. A Pathan watchman on duty in the neighbourhood first smelt smoke, and immediately ran and informed the police, who communicated with the Fire Brigade. A police constable, on duty a little further away, noticed the smoke a little while afterwards, and broke the glass of a fire-alarm near by. The Colaba Fire Brigade Engine, under Mr. Whiting, was the first to arrive on the spot, quickly followed by engines from other parts of the city, and the Brigade, under their chief, Mr. Greenop, at once set to work. The Salvage Corps, under Mr. Scully, and Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Cauty, and Inspectors Guider, Home and Longman were also quickly on the spot.

The fire was brought under control at 6 a.m. Just before this time, the tide being coming in, the Fire Brigade were able to make use of sea water, the burning godown being situated only a few paces away from the sea.

When the police officers and the Fire Brigade first arrived on the scene, the godown was well alight, and it was therefore very difficult to state with anything like certainty in which part of the godown the fire had originated. It was, however, noticed that the eastern side of the godown, which is near the sea, was burning more furiously than the other sides and it is surmised that the outbreak must have first occurred in that part of the godown.

ADJACENT GODOWNS THREATENED.

The adjacent godown which at one time was in considerable danger of catching fire, belongs Khimji Visram and Co. and the one adjoining it is the property of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Co. The Fire Brigade, besides playing water on the burning godown, had also to attend to the wall which separated the burning godown from the others, and they eventually succeeded in confining the flames to the burning godown.

The 15,700 bales of cotton stacked in the burnt godown were either destroyed by fire or damaged by water. The total damage to the bales and the building is estimated at about Rs. 15 lakhs, which is fully covered by insurance with the Royal Exchange and other insurance companies. The godown was a fairly large-sized one, being about 40 yards in length and 30 yards in width.

Though the fire was brought under control shortly after 6 o'clock, it continued burning till late hour in the day.

The origin of the fire is not known.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the Official Report of the fire, submitted by Superintendent Cauty, of the "A" Division, to the Commissioner of Police:—

"At 2-20 a.m. to-day a watchman, in the employ of Messrs. Prier de Saone and Company on the Cotton Green, noticed smoke issuing from the Apollo godown belonging to Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy at Jamshedji Bunder. He warned the police, who passed on the alarm to the Salvage Corps and the Fire Brigade. The Colaba engine at once turned out, but before it got to the scene, the flames were issuing from the roof. The whole Brigade turned out and got to work and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading beyond the godown in which it originated. The godown was filled with cotton belonging to the Indian Cotton Company, and is insured with the Royal Exchange. The fire is still burning, and the extent of the damage is not yet known. The cause of the outbreak is not known."

THE INQUIRY.

POLICE AND THEORIES OF INCENDIARISM.

ONLY ONE SUSPICIOUS CASE.

EVIDENCE PRODUCED BY DR. MANN.

The Edwardes Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the cause or causes of the recent outbreaks of fire at the Cotton Green, Colaba, resumed its sittings yesterday morning, Mr. S. M. Edwardes presiding, and interesting evidence on behalf of the police was given by Superintendent Cauty.

Superintendent E. L. Cauty, of the Bombay Police, examined by the Chairman, said that in ordinary times the Cotton Green was guarded by private watchmen employed by various firms, men of the salvage corps, and one or two police ramosis. Outside it there were a few police posts. One was at the entrance of the Arthur Bunder, one at Ormiston Road, occasionally a man in the Thomas Street, and one man at Mereweather Road. These men were posted for traffic purpose and the watching of fires by them was purely incidental. He did not think that the fires could be prevented if there was a better system of watching the Green than at present. At present they had troops there to guard the place, and sixty men kept a watch day and night, and still fires could not be prevented from breaking out. The advantage of having a larger number of watchmen was that the fires were discovered immediately and quickly put out.

To Mr. Leslie, witness said that the fire that broke out early yesterday morning was first seen by a Pathan employed by Messrs. Prier De Soane. He saw the smoke coming out of the godown at 2-20 a.m. and almost within a minute after he had noticed the smoke the flames broke out through the roof. These flames were seen by a sepoy on the stack, and he rang the fire alarm. At the same time, the Pathan was able to run to the fire brigade station.

NOTHING SUSPICIOUS FOUND.

To Dr. Mann, witness replied that in none of these multitudinous fires, had the police found anything suspicious, anything that might give the slightest indication that the cotton was set on fire. He had not seen there any class of men who ought not to be there. In no case had he been able to trace anything which would be in the least suspicious. He had no idea of the cause of the fire. If there was a better patrol at the Green the fires would be found out at once.

To Mr. Wacha, witness stated that he did not think fires would not occur even if there was a stringent watch, considering that fires had occurred this year in spite of the very careful watch kept at the Green.

To Captain Higham, who asked if sixty men would be sufficient to patrol the place properly, witness replied that no patrol would be sufficient unless there were four men for every square.

Capt. Higham.—How many men in all do you think would be required?

Mr. Wacha.—A regiment.

The witness.—A very large number.

To Mr. Clayton, witness replied that he could not say that with a watch of sixty men it was impossible for people to put phosphorus or matches in the cotton stacks without being seen. Sixty men were not adequate to prevent that, because while a guard was going round one side of the stack, a man could put such a thing from the other side. The fact, however, was that many of these outbreaks had originated in the centre of the stacks and it was not easy for a person to put a thing like this there.

COOLIES AND PHOSPHOROUS.

Mr. Leslie.—But the coolies go to the top of the stacks and they can easily put a piece of phosphorus there?—I do not know whether a cooly can easily handle phosphorus. I do not think an ordinary cooly would have the intelligence to do it.

If some one goes there in the guise of a cooly?—I do not think that can be done. In the beginning we collected several gangs of coolies and examined them for some considerable time but we did not find a single outsider.

But that does not show that outsiders do not go there?—The Cotton Green is private property, and many people have access to it. We cannot prevent them from going there.

To Mr. Purshotamdass, witness said that although he had formed no opinion about the cause of the fires, he was certainly thinking about it. He had no particular theory to advance for himself; but if it was proved that a man was going about setting fire to the cotton, it would not surprise him. The circumstances under which these fires occurred were such that while there might be a case for incendiarism, there might on the other hand be an equally strong case for a fire being not an incendiary one.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that he had no direct evidence of incendiarism. He did not know that Dr. Mann had brought down some direct evidence of incendiarism. He had not seen it.

Dr. Mann, at this stage, produced a bundle of cotton mixed with rubbish, and said that he had found this in a jetha belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, after an outbreak of fire there about a fortnight ago, and the witness said he knew nothing about it.

The Chairman remarked that no report was made to the police about this fire.

ONE SUSPICIOUS BALE.

Continuing, the witness said that there was one case of suspicion in which a bale of cotton was examined by Mr. Turner.

Dr. Mann: The seat of fire has now been transfered to godowns. Can you conceive of any way or means by which fire might break out in a godown?—Last night's fire must have been smouldering for some considerable time before it burst into a blaze. There were soldiers keeping a watch near this building.

Dr. Mann: This week there have been seven fires at Apollo Bunder and I have seen four of them. Can you suggest any means of preventing these godowns fires?—I think something might be done by which an earlier alarm of fire can be given and provision might be made in these godowns for automatic alarms or fire sprinklers as in the case of mills.

He was also of opinion that the godowns might be better constructed. At present in some of these godowns the partition walls were very weak, and besides they did not go up as far as the roof, leaving an open space at the top all along the different rooms in the building.

Mr. Simcox: Do you agree with me that one successful prosecution would stop fires for the next five or six years?—If there is incendiarism then it must be the work of an organised gang, and, if we can get hold of it then no one would remain to continue the mischief.

Dr. Mann: Out of 100 fires you would expect at least one to be due to incendiarism?—If such a thing as incendiarism does exist in the case of these fires, then the work of setting fire is done in a remarkable clever manner.

BALES GO ASTRAY.

Continuing, witness said that on one occasion, a few bales did go astray, while the salvage corps were removing the bales. In another case, it was alleged that a man was removing a bale belonging to Messrs. Gill and Company. He had not received any complaint to the effect that this was done with any intent to do mischief. So many people went to the Green at the time of a fire and removed bales from one place to another with a view to save them that they did not know who they were. In a case of cotton fire, the salvage corps took charge of the cotton on behalf of the Insurance Companies.

To Mr. Simcox, witness said that he could not take any action unless he received some complaint.

To a further question from Dr. Mann, witness said that this year the cotton was very closely stacked and at some places it was impossible to walk through the spaces between the stacks.

MUCCADAM'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Khimji Dayal, a cotton muccadam, was the next witness examined. After giving the rates of insurance and stating how the surveyors did their work, witness stated that he had no experience of Marwari munims committing defalcations. Within his experience merchants would obtain at the most five rupees more per candy by means of false representations. He did not know that people obtained even ten and fifteen rupees more in this way. It was not possibe for a munim to set fire to cotton to screen his defalcations. He knew of the fire in the Nickel Mill godown in 1896. He did not remember if the cause of that fire was put down as defalcations on the part of a munim. Two or three muccadams did speculate in cotton, but, generally speaking, the muccadams did not. The recent fires had no effect on the prices of cotton this year. The prices here were governed by the American cotton market. He had heard that munims did speculate but there could be very few instances of that. The muccadams were Bhattias, Lohanas and Banias by caste. His opinion about the fires was that dampness was the cause of the fire. Most of the fires had occurred in Berar cotton, which was very damp.

The Committee then adjourned until this morning.

SEQUEL TO A SHOOTING EXCURSION.

VILLAGER CHARGED WITH SNATCHING AWAY A GUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Police Magistrate of Sealdah is engaged in hearing a case in which one Karye Mondal is charged with snatching away a gun from Mr. A. Blythe, of the Geological Survey of India.

The complainant, who was formerly connected with the C. I. D. at Dacca as Superintendent, on 14th January accompanied by his wife and son went to the village Goria for a shooting excursion. He shot three pigeons to which the villagers objected saying that they were not wild pigeons. A quarrel ensued in the course of which the villagers were alleged to have snatched away a gun from the possession of Mr. Blythe's son.

The case is proceeding.

THE PREMIER'S WIFE.

The following story is being told about Mrs. Asquith and a tradesman's representative who made a business call upon her at No. 10, Downing-street. Mrs. A., so the story runs, was exceedingly gracious to the T. R., with the result that when his business was completed he felt emboldened to broach another subject to conversation. "Can you tell me," he said, "when the General Election is likely to be?" "Certainly," she answered looking at him very gravely, "not later than the second half of 1915."

The T. R., who knows nothing about politics, went away and proudly told his employer and friends, who all began to regard him with an increased degree of respect as the recipient of a special and exclusive tip from an exalted source. But people who have heard the story and know that under the Parliament Act a General Election cannot in any case take place later than next year are wondering if Mrs. A. was doing a bit of gentle leg-pulling.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take, but effec-

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

SHORT CAUSES DISPOSED OF.

At a vacation sitting of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the following short causes:—

COTTON PURCHASES.

Radhawalabh Kabra and Co., sued Bhala Chandersing and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 9,675 due on agency account.

Mr. Bhandarker, who appeared for the plaintiffs stated that the plaintiffs acted as the defendants' agents and purchased cotton.

A decree for the plaintiff was granted with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Jivaji Ibramji Bhavnagarwala sued Roodooram Tijram and others for the recovery of Rs. 2,396, balance due for goods supplied.

Mr. Ghaswala, who appeared for the plaintiff, prayed for a decree for the claimed amount, which His Lordship granted.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Govind Ganesh Patwardhan sued Datutraya Bhasker Joshi and two others for the recovery of Rs. 1,500 due on a promissory note.

Mr. Gupte appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Gupte said his client advanced the claimed amount to the defendants jointly on a promissory note. The interest was two per cent. per month.

His Lordship passed a decree with interest and costs.

A BANK'S CLAIM.

The Gujarat Bank Ltd., (in liquidation) sued Khoja Gulam Hoosein Thaver and Messrs. Ahmed Carim and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 2,747 due on Hoondies

Mr. T. K. Mody, who appeared for the bank, said that the first defendant passed five Hoondies in the name of the second defendant, and the latter endorsed them to the plaintiffs. No money was paid, hence the claim.

His Lordship, after recording evidence, granted a decree for the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

INSTALMENT REFUSED.

Lalbhai Tricumlal filed a suit against Sha Bhogilal Shivlal and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 2,229.

Mr. Thanawala appeared for the plaintiff, while one of the defendants, named Virchand Ganesh, appeared in person.

Virchand Ganesh, in his evidence stated that he carried on business in the name of his two minor sons. His *Goomashta* (clerk) committed theft and he (the witness) therefore, was unable to pay the claimed amount. He was now willing to pay the amount by a yearly instalment of Rs. 1,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to this proposal. His Lordship thereupon granted a decree with interest and costs.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

Michael D'Almeida sued Abdool Karim Hussonally for the recovery of Rs. 4,730-5 due by the defendant in respect of eleven Bills of Exchange.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the defendant carried on business in Bombay as Commission Agent, and in the month of August, 1913, he accepted several Bills of Exchange, now overdue, made by Messrs. Glaeser and Kade of Chemnitz, in Germany, requiring the defendant to pay to the order of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., of Bombay, ten sums, aggregating in all £295-5-4. By the endorsements of the said Bank the Bills were transferred to the plaintiff. The defendant then further accepted a Bill of Exchange. These Bills had not been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for.

AGRICULTURIST SUED.

Bhowram Mookandji sued Makoond Dhraman Bhoie for the recovery of Rs. 10,400 with interest and costs.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bhandarkar defended.

Counsel for the defendant said that he had no objection if a decree was passed against his client. The defendant was an agriculturist and he should be granted a period of six months to pay the claimed amount. The plaintiff should not be appointed a Receiver, and if he (the plaintiff) were appointed, then the defendant would not be able to till his field in Bassein.

Mr. Davar stated that a Receiver ought to be appointed to collect the income of the field. The plaintiff had advanced a large amount and the interest on it for two years had amounted to Rs. 1,500, which the defendant had not paid.

The court granted a decree as prayed for, and ordered that the application for the appointment of a Receiver should be made separately.

A THEATRICAL SUIT.

In the suit filed by Bai Ujjae, widow of Trimbuklal Ramchandra Trivedi and another against Lovji Mayashanker Trivedi and others the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar made the following order some time ago by consent.

That three men nominated by the first plaintiff be in charge of issuing tickets and of collection of receipts of the theatrical company in conjunction with the defendants' men at performances of plays at Bhangwady Theatre mentioned in the plaint herein, and that they should have access to the books belonging to the said Company, and that the amounts of the said receipts, after paying thereout all necessary expenses and all moneys in the hands of the defendants, be deposited with Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the plaintiffs.

After the passing of the above order the first plaintiff prayed that she herself or her nominee might be put in possesion of the estate and effects of the theatrical company; that such order might be passed for the protection and safe custody of the property, effects and cash moneys belonging to the minor second plaintiff in the hands of the defendants as the Court might think fit; and that the defendants might be called upon to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of the Court's order made on May 14, 1914.

The above application came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan defended.

After hearing arguments of counsel, his Lordship ordered that the first plaintiff Bai Ujane be appointed Receiver without security and without remuneration, to take charge of the entire property of the company mentioned in the plaint, including all its costs, and that the defendants do forthwith hand over possession thereof to the first plaintiff. Bai Ujane to be at liberty to continue the business and manage if she thinks it fit to continue to do so. Suit to be placed on board for hearing on June 15, 1914.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that his clients, the defendants would retire from the company as from that day, and would have nothing to do with it.

REVISIONAL APPLICATION

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhandarkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client Baba Abdoola, captain of the launch Jaffera, and made a revisional application against the order of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who on the 5th instant, convicted Baba Abdoola on a charge of overloading the launch and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was that on the 23rd of February last, which was a Hindu holiday, "Maha Shivratri," the launch which was used as a coasting boat in the Bombay harbour, carried about 300 passengers to the Elephanta Caves, for worship there. The carrying capacity of the launch was 196 passengers.

The defence was that the boat was only carrying 80 passengers at the time.

His Lordship admitted the revisional application and ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and on personal recognisance for a like amount.

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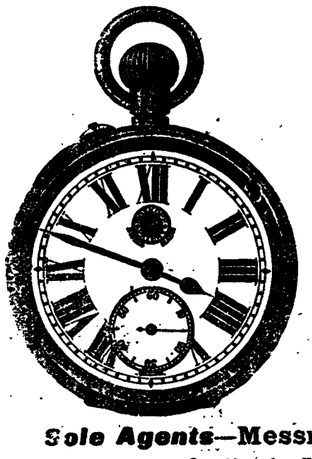

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MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

FULL JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

SUIT ENTIRELY MISCONCEIVED.

QUESTION OF GUARDIANSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

Lord Parker to-day delivered the full judgment in Mrs. Besant's case.

He said their Lordships held that the suit of Narayaniah was entirely misconceived. The jurisdiction of the Court at Chingleput was confined to infants ordinarily resident in that district. It was impossible to hold that that description could be applied to the two infants who left India months before for the purpose of being educated in England. The order of the High Court of Madras directing Narayaniah to take the boys back to India could not be carried out without their consent and they had not consented.

His Lordship said it is always open to the respondent to apply to the High Court of Justice in England touching the guardianship, custody and maintenance of the boys.

ARGEMENTS BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Their Lordships the Lord Chancellor, Lord Moulton, Lord Parker, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali sitting in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council heard on May 4 arguments in support of Mrs. Besant's appeal.

Mrs. Annie Besant appealed from a decree of the High Court of Madras of October 29 last, dismissing her appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell by which the respondent was declared to be the guardian of his sons, J. Krishnamurti and J. Nityananda, and Mrs. Besant was ordered to hand them over to the respondent on or before May 26, 1913. The elder of the boys was born in 1895 and attained his majority, according to Indian law, at the age of 18. The younger was born in 1898.

Mr. Younger K. C., Sir Erle Richards, K. C., and Mr. R. W. Turnbull appeared for the appellant; Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the respondent; the Lord Advocate, Mr. W. R. Sheldon and Mr. W. Ingram for the two boys who had been added as interveners by Order in Council. Mrs. Besant and a number of other ladies were present in the Council Chamber during the proceedings.

Mrs. Besant is the President of the Board of Trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares City, and also of the Theosophical Society, the headquarters of which are at Adyar near Madras, says "The Times." The respondent, a Hindu of Madras, a Brahman by caste and a retired Tahsildar, had, it was stated, been a member of the Theosophical Society for 30 years, and at the time of the suit was the assistant corresponding secretary of a section of the society. In January, 1909, the respondent, then a widower, came to live rent-free in a small house at Adyar belonging to the Theosophical Society, with his four sons and some of his relatives.

In November or December, 1909, Mrs. Besant, on her return to Adyar, became acquainted with the respondent's sons and eventually offered to take entire charge of the two boys and to defray the expenses of their maintenance and education in England and at Oxford University. The respondent entered into an agreement dated March 6, 1910, by which he constituted the appellant the guardian of the boys. In pursuance of the terms of the agreement the appellant at once took over the custody of the boys. In September 1910 she took them with her on a tour through Northern India and brought them back to Adyar in the following November. On April 22, 1911, with the full approval of the respondent, the boys accompanied the appellant and the Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, who took six months' leave to act as the boys' tutor to England. While in England, the appellant entered the boys' names at Oxford that they might take up their residence there in October of the present year, and also arranged that the boys should live in England continuously from the spring of 1913 to complete their preparation for the University. In September 1914, the appellant returned with the boys to India, and in the February following they left with her for Europe and remained in her custody in Sicily, Genoa, and England until August, 1912. After Mrs. Besant's returne to India the boys remained in England with their tutor, and has travelled widely in Europe and had associated with people of high rank and position. Ever since the appellant took charge of them they had been well cared for and educated and had been throughout in charge of competent tutors, who had been giving them a regular course of tution in the subjects needed to enable them to enter Oxford University.

THE CLAIM TO GUARDIANSHIP OF THE BOYS.

On July 11, 1912, the respondent wrote to the appellent cancelling the letter by which he constituted her the guardian of the boys, and requesting her to hand them over to him at Madras not later than August 31, 1912, Mrs. Besant refuesd, and respondent began a suit on October 24, 1912, in the District Court of Chingleput, Madras, against Mrs. Besant asking for a declaration that he was entitled to the guardianship and custody of the boys, and for an order directing her to hand them. The suit was afterwards removed to the High Court at Madras, where it was heard before Mr. Justice Bakewell, who held that any delegation of guardianship by a father was revocable and that an agreement to the contrary was void, and that accordingly the respondent was entitled to revoke the authority given to the appellant by the letter of March 6,1910. The learned Judge declared the respondent to be guardian of the boys and directed that the appellant should on or before May 26,1913 hand over the custody of the boys to him, and that the respondent should pay the appellant her costs of the suit.

From that decision Mrs. Besant and the respondent appealed. The appeal was heard before the Chief Justice of Madras and Mr. Justice Oldfield, and Mrs. Besant's appeal was dismissed with a variation as to costs in favour of the respondent. The Court held that Mr. Justice Bakewell had jurisdiction to make the order notwithstanding that the boys were not resident within the Chingleput district.

The preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the Court below to make the order was first argued.

Mr. Younger, K. C., conteaded that there was no jurisdiction in the Court below to make the order appealed from. He submitted that there was no jurisdiction in the District Court and no jurisdiction in the High Court which was not possessed by the District Court. Even if there were any jurisdiction in the High Court beyond that possessed by the District Court then under such jurisdiction they should not have made an order not in accordance with the principles laid down by Lord Eldon, who was absolutely shocked at the idea of the Court of Chancery being asked to appoint a father the guardian of his son. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, abolished all previous enactments with regard to the appointments of guardians in India. That Act was a code and applied to the whole of India. All questions under the Act had to be brought by petition, and not by suit. The decision of the Court in India changed the status of the boys, as it took away the majority of one and extended the majority of the other. If that important right was to be interfered with it must be done under the Guardians and Wards Act in which the safeguards of wards were laid down. The wishes of the boys themselves should have been consulted. If the case had been brought by petition under the Act the ward was entitled, by the provisions of that Act, to say in the matter.

The Act provided that any action respecting wards must be taken in the Court in the district where the minor ordinarily resided. The suit was transferred from the District Court to the High Court, Counsel argued that by the Letters Patent of the High Court if a case be transferred from the District to the High Court then the High Court exercised the same jurisdiction and was bound by the same limitations as the lower Court. In the course of his argument that the wishes of the boys should have been consulted in the matter counsel said that the case had been decided as if the boys were bales of goods.

In reply to Lord Moulton, it was stated that the boys declined to go back to India.

The arguments for the appellant were not concluded when the Board rose for the day. The hearing of the appeal was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Younger continued his arguments for the appellant, on May 5.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant contended before the Indian Courts that the High Court had no jurisdiction over the persons of infants other than that conferred by the Letters Patent of 1865 and that the Letters Patent gave the High Court no power to make the decree appealed from. Mrs. Besant's argument that the District Court had no jurisdiction to make the decree rested on the following reasons:—(1) That apart from the Guardians and Wards, Act. 1890. the District Court had no jurisdiction over infants at all; (2) that under that Act the District Court had no jurisdiction over the boys because they were not ordinarily resident within the district of Chingleput; and (3) that this was a suit and not an application under that Act.

The Chief Justice of Madras held that the Guardians and Wards Act did not take away any common law or equitable jurisdiction which was vested in a District Court, and that, notwithstanding clause 20 of the Letters Patent of 1865, the jurisdiction of the High Court in the suit was the same as if the suit had been originally instituted in the High Court and that it was not restricted to such jurisdiction as could have been exercised by the District Court if the suit had not been transferred to the High Court under clause 13 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Justice Oldfield held that the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, did not bar remedies or close jurisdiction open at the date of the Act; that if clause 13 of the Letters Patent, 1865, were in question it was clear that Mr. Justice Bakewell's powers were under clause 20, only those of the District Court of Chingleput, and that under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code Mr. Justice Bakewell had jurisdiction to make the decree notwithstanding that the boys were not resident within the Chingleput jurisdiction.

Mr. Younger, K. C. continued his argument on the preliminary question of jurisdiction.

THE BOYS' OBJECTION TO RETURN TO INDIA.

The Lord Chancellor, addressing the Lord Advocate said that he understood it was stated on Monday that the boys objected to return to India.

The Lord Advocate.—That is so. I am glad you have given me an opportunity of stating expressly and clearly their position. They are passionately desirous of staying in this country and extremely averse to going back to India.

The Lord Chancellor asked the Lord Advocate whether he had satisfied himself personally that that was so.

The Lord Advocate replied that he had.

Mr. Kenworthy Brown, on behalf of the respondent, argued that there was jurisdiction to make the order. There was, he said, a competent suit in the Chingleput Court in which the decree could be passed. The respondent had not abrogated his position as guardian and he asked the Court for a declaration to that effect. The Guardians and Wards Act did not supply any machinery. Under that Act proceedings must be taken in the District Court in the jurisdiction of which the infants for the time being were resident. The boys were not resident at the time within the jurisdiction of any Court in India and the Act did not apply. Counsel argued that because a child was not within the jurisdiction of the Court that would not prevent the father from bringing a suit to be declared the guardian.

At the close of Mr. Kenworthy Brown's argument the Lord Chancellor said that as at present advised his view was that the proceedings in the Court below were altogether misconceived and brought in a wrong form, and for that reason ought to fail, without prejudice to any further proceedings which the father might take in proper form.

Mr. Kenworthy Brown asked whether the difficulty was that the boys were not represented in the Court in India.

The Lord Chancellor.—It is more than that. The boys not being represented, the issues were not properly framed, and the mind of the Court was not properly directed to the true question, but it was not the fault of the Court.

Mr. Kenworthy Brown said a great deal of attention was paid to the issue. Mr. Brown was understood to add that the boys were under the extremely powerful influence of Mrs. Besant, who occupied a position in the society which made her word law. If their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the proceedings in the Court below had been misconceived he did not wish to occupy their attention further.

The Lord Chancellor said their Lordships had made up their minds as to the course which they would take. They would humbly advise his Majesty that the judgment of the Court below could not stand, for the reason—the only reason— they had discussed that day. Their Lordships would give their reasons at a future date.

The question of costs was reserved.

Solicitors,—Messrs. Lee and Pembertons; Mr. Douglas Grant; Messrs. Calder Woods and Pethick.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

CRICKET AND POLO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

Ranikhet week has started in Nainital. In the cricket match the Nainital, batting two short, were all out for 83, Ranikhet were all out for 67. Nainital began their second innings and lost one wicket for 20.

The polo handicap tournament has begun for the Raja of Pyagpur's Challenge Cup. Five teams entered.

In the first round, the 4th Cavalry represented by Captains Johnstone and Bradey and Jemadar Moti Ram (handicap 9 goals) beat the old year 1913, represented by Major Rowcroft, 9th Hudson's Horse, Mr. Stevenson, 1st Lancers and Mr. Sasson 18th Hussars, (handicap 4 goals) by 1' goals to 9.

JUSTICE AND CRIME IN EGYPT.

JUDICIAL ADVISER'S REPORT.

Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, the Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, has issued his report for the year 1913.

Perhaps the most important section is that dealing with crime. Sir Malcolm McIlwraith describes in a characteristically lucid manner the peculiar condition of affairs that has led to "the continuous rise in crimes and serious misdemeanours which has unhappily been a marked feature of these reports for several years past, says the Cairo correspondent of "The Times." Crimes, which totalled 3,828 cases in 1909, increased to 4,096 in 1913, while in the same period misdemeanours increased by 13,932 cases to 92,938 cases. The Judicial Adviser writes:—

Poverty—the cause of so much crime in Europe—can scarcely be said to be the origin of so much of it here. The grinding penury which is so common a feature in large centres of population in Europe hardly exists in Egypt. The first necessaries of life—food and shelter—are within reach of all. Cold and inclement weather, which add such poignancy to the sufferings of the submerged class in other countries, are almost unknown in this favoured climate. The habitual charity of the people towards each other is such that the terrors of complete destitution are not to be found here. But though poverty in its direst forms is little met with, the standard of wealth among the agricultural classes is not high, and rapacity and greed are as rife among them as among the peasantry of other nations. These characteristics have been stimulated by the economic conditions prevailing during the last few years in Egypt. The general rise in the standard of living which has marked the last decade—a rise which has affected the villages as well as the towns—has inspired a spirit of rivalry and emulation among the people and a desire to outdo their neighbours in extravagance and ostentation, which easily leads to crime when the means of gratifying such desires fail. A thirst for revenge when a real or imaginary injury has been suffered is a still more potent cause of crime in Egypt.

FREQUENCY OF MURDER.

Murder, again, on the spur of the moment for some quite trifling provocation, as is so common in Egypt, especially in the south, cannot be put down by law. A change in the temperament of the people which—as has so frequently been observed—the spread of education may be expected to produce can alone diminish the number of such deeds. The same applies to the unfortunate tradition which induces the people to commit murder in order to avenge lapses from virtue on the part of their womenkind. . . .

In past times communal responsibility was enforced, and it was generally found to be to the advantage of the community to hand over the evil doers to the authorities as speedily as possible. With the advance of civilization such methods are no longer available, and repression has to be confined within the four corners of the law. . . . Far from having any particular interest in the suppression and detection of crime, the fellah has some powerful motives for adopting an attitude of complete detachment towards it. Not only is he imbued, like all rustics, with a vague distrust of the law, as an incomprehensible and powerful machine with which it is highly dangerous to meddle, but he knows from experience that to volunteer evidence against wrong-doers often entails long absence from his work. Add to this the danger of retaliation on the part of the friends of the accused and the fact that he frequently finds that silence—for him—is golden in more senses than one, and it will not be wondered at that the fellah shows a strong disinclination to have anything whatever to do with the administration of the criminal law.

SUICIDE OR STRANGULATION?

DEATH IN CALCUTTA POLICE LOCK-UP.

WIDOW'S ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

A sensational turn was given to the inquest which opened yesterday touching the death of Marooth, an Anglo-Indian who was reported to have committed suicide in the Lal Bazar police lock-up on the 16th instant. It will be remembered that the deceased was arrested on a charge of assaulting a police sergeant while under the influence of liquor.

Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee who attended on behalf of the widow of the deceased, requested permission to cross-examine the witnesses. The Coroner objected to this.

Mr. Bonnerjee said that he particularly wished to cross-examine the Police Surgeon, Dr. Foster. He contended it was impossible for the deceased to have hanged himself from so low a window. If necessary an application would be made for the exhumation of the body.

Mrs. Marooth, the widow, of the deceased examined, said that at 3 a.m., on the morning of the death she offered to stand bail which was refused. The deceased told her he did not want bail as he wanted to see what the police could do to him. She saw the dead body at 3 p.m. at the Morgue. The deceased's right upper jaw was dislocated, the right temple was bruised, and there was a red line across his right check. There was a black mark across the neck. The deceased used to drink, but witness had never known him intoxicated. He was not drunk in the lock-up.

Mr. Bonnerjee:—I contend it was impossible for the handkerchief produced to have been used for hanging. It may be a case of strangulation.

The House Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital stated that he saw the deceased at 2-30 a.m. He was smelling of alcohol, but he was not intoxicated. There were no marks of injury.

Major Foster, I.M.S., Police Surgeon, stated that he held the post mortem examination. There was a ligature mark round the neck with a knot mark on the right side and the tongue pressed between the teeth. The jaws were not dislocated and there were no external marks of violence. Death was due to asphyxia. It was quite possible for the deceased to hang himself with the handkerchief produced.

The inquest was adjourned to Friday next.

NEW INDIAN BARRISTERS.

"CALL NIGHT" AT THE FOUR INNS OF COURT.

Wednesday May 6, was "call night" at the four Inns of Court, London, when the following Indian students were called to the Bar:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Anil Prakas Basu (Certificate of Honour C.L.I., Easter, 1914), a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court; Mahammad Khairuddin Saggu, M.A., D.C.L., Punjab Univ.: Vinayek Ganpat Rao, St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., L.L.B.; Haroon Khan Sherwani, Jesus Coll., Oxford, B.A.; Manik Ch. Ghose; Thakardas Chhibbar, Edinburgh Univ.; Deoki Nanda, M.A., Gupta; Royachand Dayachand Javeri; Sarish Ch. Gupta; Jal Jehangir Mugaseth, Fitz William Hall, Cambridge, Honours, B.A.; Fazal Elahy; Mangaldas Vithaldas Desai, Bombay Univ., B.A., L.L.B., a Vakil of the High Court, Bombay.

Middle Temple.—Syed Jamal Hyder Warisi; Raghu Nath Singh; Bashir Ahmed; Isher Das Madhok; Bhaskar Govind Kane; Tikkani Channa Kesauva Rao; Dina Nath Gantham.

Gray's Inn.—Shridhar Balkrishna Vaiyda, B.A., St. John Coll., Camb., B.A., Bombay University; Nihal Singh; Brij Bhushan Bhagat; Chelikani Venkata Dharma Rao, Edinburgh University; Abdul Ali; Ramzanali Bhaloo Velanit; Sri Prakasa, Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A., Allahabad University.

RADIUM TREATMENT OF CANCER AND ITS RESULTS.

Lecturing at the Nursing Conference on "The Problem of Cancer," Mr. Cecil Rowntree, F.R.C.S., of the Cancer Hospital, said that the answer to the question, "Is cancer catching?" was that it was in the highest degree improbable that the disease had ever been communicated from one individual to another. In the whole history of the Cancer Hospital there was no evidence that a nurse had ever caught the disease.

On the subject of the supposed hereditary nature of cancer Mr. Rowntree said that the evidence in support of this view was very slight. The final question, "Is there a cure?" was answered by the words "early and complete operation." "Not the cure we desire, but still a cure in a large percentage of cases when the disease is dealt with in its early stages."

Radium, the lecturer said, did cure cases of rodent ulcer, the least deadly of all the cancers, but its powers over other forms of the disease were very limited, and the number of cases in which its use had been followed by apparent cure was extremely small and disappointing. None the less it was valuable, very valuable indeed, for retarding the progress of incurable cases, which it did to a greater extent than any other remedy known to us, and it might do much more when larger quantities were available. But the lowest price of radium was about £500,000 an ounce, and there were probably not two ounces available in the whole of Europe.

Mr. Rowntree then dealt with the measures which could be taken to control the scourge and declared, "If any immediate reduction in the present mortality of cancer is to be made, we have got to teach the public that early cancer is not painful and we have got to teach them what the early symptoms really are." He appealed to his audience of nurses and midwives to assist in this work.

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MR. BALFOUR AND ENGLISH THOUGHT.

A STUDY OF TEMPERAMENT.

On the occasion of Mr. Balfour's presidential address to the English Association on May 8, "The Times" in reviewing the part which the former Prime Minister has played in spheres far distant from politics, says:—

Versatility is a dangerous endowment for an English statesman. The ordinary man likes to think that his masters, as the phrase goes, "attend to business," and regards the liberal arts as things to be generously eulogized at public functions, but not to be practised without a certain loss of prestige. Learned serjeants "shook their heads at Murray as a wit," and honest Tories thought none the better of Disraeli for writing novels. If a statesman's political effectiveness is thereby weakened, so also does his political notoriety prevent him from getting fair play in his unpartisan interests. Critics who may follow him into the grove of the Muses seek, as a rule, only blackthorns to beat or laurels to garland the politician. So he may be said to suffer both ways, being an Israelite in Gath and a Philistine in Jerusalem. But if the career be sufficiently prolonged and illustrious the fashion changes, and what was once counted to a man for weakness becomes an added glory.

Mr. Balfour has outlived the prejudice of his detachment. He is recognized as possessing an intellectual equipment not surpassed, and probably not equalled, among contemporary statesmen. In the eighties worthy people were a little disturbed by the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt"; this year he discoursed on a similar subject to the delight of crowded audiences and to the admiration of every one who reads the newspapers. What is interesting in his case is that there are not two Mr. Balfours. Early in life he discovered what attracted him, selected a standpoint, and developed the complex of tastes and views which we call a temperament. The aesthetic creed of the essay on Handel is the same as that of the Romanes address. The argument of "Philosophic Doubt" is more or less that of the Gifford Lectures. And further, the gifts which have made him an incomparable Parliamentarian are the gifts which appear in all that he writes and says on matters never mentioned in the House of Commons. The temperament remains the same, though the medium alters; an uncommon temperament, curiously self-contained and complete, and free from loose ends and misty corners. It is sharply outlined against its background; and this is what we mean when we talk about distinction.

I.

Mr. Balfour's mind has few contemporary affinities, but it suggests many kinships in the past, especially in the eighteenth century. This is not to say that he is as one born out of due season; for your true Georgian was exquisitely in tune with his age, and Mr. Balfour is alive to every *nuance* of the modern world. But in his interest he preserves a certain aloofness, always moving a step or two back to get a better view. He is conscious of the present; but he is also and at all times overwhelmingly conscious of the past. He has the eighteenth-century sense of living in a world which was not made yesterday, and will certainly not be remade to-morrow; he sees the long descent of the most novel problems; he is tolerant because he does not ask too much of humanity; but, like Malvolio, he thinks nobly of the soul, and has a modest confidence in the human reason if it keeps to rational limits. He believes with De L'Isle Adam that "sans illusion tout perit," but he must first be convinced of the honesty and the social value of illusion; and he is merciless to insincerity and pretence. He has the eighteenth-century belief in society, and is always reminding us that we are not isolated creatures but members of an intricate community. Hence, like Burke, he will not destroy what many generations have built merely because some of the plaster work is shaky. To him the desert hermit and the iconoclast are equally repugnant, for the one is not a social being, and the other is the foe of soicety. In a word, he is the critical conservative, as were the best Georgians. We have his own confession:—

> It so happens that I dislike the seventeenth century and like the eighteenth. I do not pretend to justify my taste. Perhaps it is that there is a kind of unity and finish about the eighteenth century wanting to its predecessor. Perhaps I am prejudiced against the latter by my dislike of its religious wars, which were more than half political, and its political wars, which were more than half religious.

No more does he like the high noon of the Victorian era:—

> I justify it (the dislike) to myself by saying that it reminds me too much of Landseer's pictures and the revival of Gothic; that I feel no sentiment of allegiance towards any of the intellectual dynasties which then held sway; that neither the thin lucidity of Mill nor the windy prophesyings of Carlyle, neither Comte nor yet Newman, were ever able to arouse in me the enthusiasm of a disciple; that I turn with pleasure from the Corn Law squabble to the Great War.

We find the preference in his style, in his fondness for the neat antithesis and the ironic interjected sentence; in his love for Handel; in his fastidiousness, akin to the younger Pitt's; in his equal dislike of crude heresy and withered orthodoxy. His mind is the exact opposite of the "half-baked," which sees things in lurid flashes and unrelated visions. To his broad, lucid outlook, form, line, and proportion seem infinitely more important than colour. The temperament is revealed, again, in his distrust of high-sounding generalities and pretentious dogmas. Naturally he makes war against the half-dozen maxims to which the philosophic Radicals reduced the art of statecraft. He believes in the plain man, but is doubtful about the thing called popularity. "No science," he says, "can become popular with impunity." False rhetoric is his pet aversion, and of such is the common ecstasy of politicians:—

> They never need find difficulty (he says in his essay on "Cobden") in placing their conduct in an interesting light, whatever view the public may happen to take of it. Are they the popular favourites? Then are they the representatives, the tribunes, of the people, and speak almost with the voice of inspiration. Does the people burn them in effigy? It is a sign and measure of the extent to which they are ahead of the public opinion of their time.

And we have the tremendous letter on Dr. Clifford's pamphlet, in which the apocalyptic style is pilloried with, for Mr. Balfour, surprising acerbity. "The ear gets wearied with their unrelenting scream; the palate jaded with their perpetual stimulants."

Such a temperament means that there can be no very strong inspiration, no infectious gusto of belief. Mr. Balfour is prone to a gentle pessimism. He sees no golden age in the future, and he has grave doubts of the existence of any in the past. Hope and dream, he seems to say, but if you are wise do not look for too much; the world is a bridge to pass over, not to build upon. Here is a passage which, except for a phrase or two, might have been written by Burke in one of his cosmic moralizings:—

> Literary immortality is an unsubstantial fiction devised by literary artists for their own special consolation. It means at the best an existence prolonged through an infinitesimal fraction of that infinitesimal fraction of the world's history during which man has played his part upon it. And during this fraction of a fraction what, or rather how many thinges, does it mean? A work of genius begins by appealing to the hearts of men, moving their fancy, warming their imagination, entering into their inmost life. In that period immortality is still young; and life really means living. But this condition of things has never yet endured. What at first was the delight of nations declines by slow but inevitable gradations into the luxury, or the business, or even the vanity, of a few. What once spoke in accents understood by all is now painfully spelt out by a small band of scholars. What was once read for pleasure is now read for curiosity. It becomes "an interesting illustration of the tastes of a bygone age," a "remarkable proof of such and such a theory of aesthetics." "It still repays perusal by those who have sufficient historic sympathy to look at it from the proper point of view," and so on. The love of those who love it best is largely alloyed with an interest which is half antiquarian and half scientific. It is no longer Tithonus in his radiant youth, gazed at with the passion-lit eyes of Luna, but Tithonus in extremest age, reported on as a most remarkable and curious case by a committee of the Royal College of Physicians.

From such a standpoint we expect tolerance and moderation, but the moderation is of an austere kind. It is not the facile sort which halves extremes, as if one were to look for safety in sailing up a river channel by keeping equidistant from both shores. It is of the school of Halifax the Trimmer, the moderation which is based on clear thinking, or—to continue our metaphor—which means the use of a good chart of the estuary. And here we reach one of Mr. Balfour's really strong persuasions. He believes in and reverences the reason. It may not be a perfect guide, but it is all we have, and he will not consent to forgo its use. "It is true," he writes, "that without enthusiasm nothing would be done. But it is also true that without knowledge nothing would be done well." By reason he does not mean any narrow logic. It would be not unfair to call it common sense. He is content to admit provinces of life which are unrationalized; indeed, his whole aim is to impress upon us the need for looking honestly on facts and not fitting them into Procrustean bed of a theory. To think that a few dogmas will exhaust the universe is not reason, but unreason.

Imagine (he says in his rectorial address on "Progress") nicely adjusting our loyalty and patriotism to the standard of a calculated utility. Imagine us severally suspending our adhesion to the Ten Commandments until we have leisure and opportunity to decide between the rival and inconsistent philosophies which contend for the object of establishing them! These things we may indeed imagine if we please. Fortunately, we shall never see them. Society is founded . . . not upon criticism but upon feelings and beliefs and upon the customs and codes by which feelings and beliefs are, as it were, fixed and rendered stable.

Reason is common sense, a wise appreciation of the working rules of human society, the free play of the intellect, indeed, but an intellect which can understand the intractable subject matter it works with.

His second strong persuasion is of the value of our common human instincts, of the ordinary consciousness of the plain man. It used to be the fashion to regard Mr. Balfour as an aristocratic dilettante, dwelling retired with a rarefied metaphysic. But the whole trend of his writings is towards the exaltation of the simple, practical soul. If we were to find one word to describe his quality, it would be "humanism," eighteenth-century humanism, with no very roseate dreams about humanity, but a profound consciousness of its homely worth and homely wisdom. His enthusiasm such as it is, for what is practicable, for the business of carrying on the work of the world, and his hero is the man who is willing to take a hand.

II.

His philosophy, as we should expect, has none of the far-stretching raptures of the metaphysician. Not for him the great all-inclusive world-philosophies, which satisfy that hunger and vague longing which, as he has told us, the music of his favourite Handel does *not* satisfy. He seeks a more concrete and more homely speculative faith, something a little less chilling to common human blood than the thin air of the Hegelian Infinite. His standpoint throughout is curiously businesslike. Science, he argues, rests upon many unprovable postulates, which we accept, not for their logic, but because of their "values." Why not grant the same privilege to speculations which look beyond the material world? He offers us no system, but only a suggestion towards a provisional explanation—an explanation, be it noted, not so much of things themselves as of our modes of thought.

Here as always Mr. Balfour is a humanist. When he first became interested in these questions, the prevailing school was the Naturalism of Mill and Spencer; and in his first book he vigorously attacked its warrantable assumptions and the many gaps in its logical equipment. The fashion changed, German idealism became the vogue; and though it found Mr. Balfour more sympathetic, it did not find him a convert. Now the wheel has moved again, and the popular creed, in the hands of the various schools of Pragmatists and Bergsonians, is something not unlike what Mr. Balfour has always been saying. In his essay on "Berkeley" he tells us that it is essential for the philosopher to possess "the instinct which tells him where, along the line of contemporary speculation, that point is to be found from which the next advance may best be made." He has shown this instinct in a remarkable degree, and his channel of thought, which thirty years ago was a backwater, is now perhaps the main stream. He is content with the ordinary consciousness, the ordinary hopes and beliefs of mankind. When very clever people try to demolish the plain man's creed, he takes up cudgels in its defence. Why? Because these beliefs work, he replies; because they give hope and comfort and joy, and until you have something better to take their place they must stand. It is no answer to say that they are not always logically demonstrable. No more are the beliefs of science, not perhaps so much; and he proceeds to find appalling gaps in the logic of the proud naturalists. To-day the men of science concur, and it is the greatest of them, like Henri Poincare, who are most willing to point out the gaps. Faith is to be defended, because science is also largely an act of faith; religious belief, because its critics, on their own postulates, are constantly believing.

Such a position is sceptical, but it is sceptical chiefly of conventional scepticism. It is critical, but always with a conservative purpose. Mr. Balfour approaches the world of simple faiths with a profound reverence. He will not heedlessly disturb them. As Mr. Wilfrid Ward (we think) once said, he is on the side of the angels, for where fools rush in he fears to tread. He is always a man of action in thought, with a keen eye to practical values. This is not to say that he is in any way of the Pragmatists' school. He is too critical of logical hiatuses and a ragged metaphysic; and the alluring fancies of M. Bergson, with whom he has many affinities, find in him a friendly but a trenchant critic. No school can claim him with justice; he remains a detached mind, clearly perceiving practical utilities, admitting many a breakdown in proof, but declining to accept iconoclasm until the iconoclasts make out a better case. He has that rare combination, a real earnestness and a thoroughgoing scepticism.

Three doubters, it is said, do not equal one believer; but Mr. Balfour is no ordinary doubter. He is both believer and doubter, and his doubts are exercised chiefly against the foes of belief. Speculatively, it is true, such a positon has many difficulties. Its importance is chiefly negative. It does not establish any reasoned foundation of belief, and inclines to be conservative rather than constructive. Its merit lies in the fact that it clears the air and defines and delimits with much acumen the exact nature of a problem which it leaves for later and more fortunate philosophers to solve. All this is done in a philosophic style, which in its own way is very nearly perfect. Lucidity never fails him, and his subtlety is the result of a line of thought so completely realized in his own mind that it is apt to deceive the reader by its simplicity. We shall not find in him the poetry of the great system-makers, the sudden high visions which in Plato and Spinoza and Hegel

> tease us out of thought
> As doth eternity.

He is never *exalte*: his metaphors are never grandiose: he builds no cloudly cities. But for the lover of exact thinking there is a rare beauty in his orderly argument and the perfect aptness of his illustrations, and there is a tonic vigour in his strong sceptical sincerity.

III.

His purely literary merits are to be found principally in his style. Questions of æsthetic interest him deeply, and in his "Handel," and especially in his Romanes lectures, he has done something to orientate the ordinary critical standpoints. But his style is so distinctive and possesses virtues so uncommon in these high-coloured days that it is worth a little consideration. Formally it is far from perfect. He can commit on occasion almost every grammatical fault except the split infinitive, and his misuse of "and which" almost rivals Thackeray's. His manner is what our forefathers would have called "well-bred"; that is, it has generally conversational pitch, and hardens at intervals into a delicate eighteenth-century formalism, and above all it is exactly adequate to its substance. Its great quality is its logic, which interpenetrates the sequence of sentences, the choice of illustrations, the selection of epithets. Hence while his writing is often chilly, and sometimes a little thin, it is always curiously restful and satisfying. It is unsatisfactory only to those who ask a satisfaction that is foreign to his purpose.

"Argument is all I have to offer," he tells us in his "Philosophic Doubt," but there can be a real æsthetic beauty in mere argument in the hands of a master. This is best seen by his use of illustrations, which are at once graceful and mathematically exact:—

> Do they follow, I mean, on reason *qua* reason, or are they like a schoolboy's tears over a proposition in Euclid, consequences of reasoning, but not conclusions from it?
>
> The right of any individual to judge for himself is like the right of any man who possesses a balance at the bankers to require its immediate payment in sovereigns. The right may be undoubted, but it can only be safely enjoyed on condition that too many persons do not take it into their heads to exercise it together.

Generally the illustrations are more or less tinged with irony:—

> The science (of sociology) has been planned out by some very able philosophers much as a prospective watering-place is planned out by a speculative builder.
>
> The cultivation of emotions at high tension towards humanity, deliberately dissociated from the cultivation of religious feeling towards God, has never yet been practised on a large scale. We have so far had only laboratory experiments. There has been no attempt to manufacture in bulk.

Observe the *esprit malin* of these scientific and commercial phrases.

> There are those, again, who reject in its ordinary shape the idea of Divine superintendence, but who conceive that they can escape from philosophic reproach by beating out the idea yet a little thinner, and admitting that there does exist somewhere a "power which makes for righteousness."

The ironic interjected sentence is a favourite mannerism.

> Though not, so far as appears, a very profound political economist himself, he (Cobden) was of opinion that political economy was more difficult of apprehension than any of the "exact sciences." Which of the exact sciences he had mastered (unless phrenology be one) Mr. Morley does not, so far as I recollect, inform us.

Sometimes, in his more controversial work, the irony ceases to be delicate and becomes vigorous satire. The masterpiece of this form is the famous letter on Dr. Clifford's pamphlet. Why, he asks should conscience forbid the payment of rates towards denominational schools and yet permit the payment of taxes?—

> Is there not a certain over-subtlety of distinction in this ruling, which, if I may say so without offence either to Dr. Clifford or the Jesuits, is almost Jesuitical? Can we seriously believe in the pre-established correspondence between the frontier which eternally separates right from wrong, and the transient line which technically distinguishes local from national taxation?

There is the rapier; here is the broadsword.

> It (the Bible) is apparently to be treated as a collection of elegant extracts and edifying maxims. The sixth Commandment may be taught, for, taken by itself, it is simply a moral pronouncement. The first Commandment, on the other hand, must be treated only as "literature"; for manifestly it has a theological implication. Of the two precepts which contain "all the Law and the Prophets," the second may be taught, but not the first. The Lord's Prayer may be used as an introduction to Burns, but not as the outpouring of the spirit of man to his Maker. According to Dr. Clifford, Parliament would be going beyond its functions in teaching, at the cost of public funds, that man *has* a Maker.

For the more coloured graces of style we need scarcely look. But there are moments when, in Plato's phrase, the quest of truth does not lack the warmth of desire, and the writing takes on a sober sheen, and even kindles into something like eloquence. Such a passage is to be found at the close of "The Religion of Humanity":—

> The "religion of humanity" seems specially fitted to meet the tastes of that comparatively small and prosperous class, who are unwilling to leave the dry bones of Agnosticism wholly unclothed with any living tissue of religious emotion, and who are at the same time fortunate enough to be able to persuade themselves that they are contributing, or may contribute, by their individual efforts to the attainment of some great ideal for mankind. But what has it to say to the more obscure multitude who are absorbed, and well-nigh overwhelmed, in the constant struggle with daily needs and narrow cares; who have but little leisure or inclination to consider the precise *role* they are called on to play in the great drama of "humanity," and who might in any case be puzzled to discover its interest or its importance? Can it assure them that there is no human being so insignificant as not to be of infinite worth in the eyes of Him who created the Heavens, or so feeble but that his action may have consequences of infinite moment long after this material system shall have crumbled into nothingness? Does it offer consolation to those who are in grief, hope to those who are bereaved, strength to the weak, forgiveness to the sinful, rest to those who are weary and heavy-laden? If not then, whatever be its merits, it is no rival to Christianity. It cannot penetrate and vivify the inmost life of ordinary humanity. There is in it no nourishment for ordinary human souls, no comfort for ordinary human sorrow, no help for ordinary human weakness. Not less than the crudest irreligion does it leave us men divorced from all communion with God, face to face with the unthinking energies of nature which gave us birth, and into which, if supernatural religion indeed be a dream, we must after a few fruitless struggles be again dissolved.

It may seem a paradox to many readers, but we are inclined to think that Mr. Balfour at his best, writes the purest prose of our generation, the prose most in consonance with the special qualities of our speech. A different style is in fashion to-day. The startling word, the haunting phrase, the impassioned epithet are more generally acclaimed. But it may be argued that in the best prose there should be a certain formalism, that clarity should be crystalline rather than watery, and that, in the prose of argument at any rate, perfect aptness and coherence are qualities more valuable and certainly rarer than flowers and tears. To those who share this view there will always be a peculiar attraction in the dry purity of Mr. Balfour's writing.

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OCCULIST TEMPLE.

QUEER EDIFICE BUILDING FOR SPIRITUALISTS.

Believers in occultism will very shortly have a shrine of their own, which will become a Mecca for every Spiritualist in Europe, writes the Berlin Correspondent of "The Standard." This temple, which will be one of the most extraordinary buildings ever erected in modern workaday times, is being built hard by Dornach, in Alsace, near Bale, and should be completed by December, when formal opening ceremonies of great pomp are to be performed.

This temple of the Science of the Spirit—as it is officially known—owes its inception and construction to Herr Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian occulist who has a following of at least four thousand diciples. Of colossal proportions, the edifice will cost every penny of the £120,000 raised by subscription from amongst the Spiritualists in many lands. The work has been in hand for many months, and already two enormous cupolas tower high on the top of the hill where the great building stands. Symbolism and mysticism are the keynotes of the architectural design, for the greater of the two domes is said to represent the universe, and—since the numeral 7 represents "the unrolling of things in time"—it is supported on each side by seven great columns. These pillars are in the form of a pentagram, and support ornate capitals representing the planets of our system—Sun, Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Venus. Each column again is made symbolically of a different kind of wood, for the whole edifice is built of wood except the basements, which are of stone, constructed in the form of terraces.

The second and smaller cupola is not entirely separate, but emerges, so to speak, from the larger mate. Beneath it the mystic number 12 holds sway, and the twelve columns of carefully chosen woods symbolise the twelve zodiacal influences that affect humanity. All round the edifice are windows depicting the stages of the progress of the soul.

The temple dominates an amphitheatre wherein fifteen hundred persons will be able to listen to the words of one of the archpriests of the cult or watch a representation of the "mysteries."

At least a hundred occulists have come from all parts of Europe to help in the construction of the building. Sculptors, architects, painters, and designers—all striot vegetarians—are giving their services free, and living near the forest of scaffolding superintending the labours of and helping the five hundred men at work.

DON'T TAKE YOUR "COKE" TO NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Stephen Reynolds makes a witty conclusion to his article on "Labour and Religion" in "The Challenge."

"This curious paradox exists," he says, "the practical ethics of the churches, their calculated and conditional charities, and their codes of conduct for everyday use, show little which cannot be found in Judaism and in the best of the pagans who preceded Christianity.

"But the distinctive Christian virtues—the larger humanity, charity, and kindliness, the sense of fellowship—which Christ's teaching added to Judaism and paganism, are most in evidence precisely among the poor and the labouring classes.

"In trying to convert unreligious Labour the churches are trying to convert a people more distinctively Christian, if less religious, than they are themselves.

"They are taking coke to Newcastle."

THE 1lb DOG.

The tiniest of all the dogs in the Toy Dog Show at the Crystal Palace on May 6, was Enchanter, a white three-month-old Pomeranian, which won first prize. It weighs 1lb. and in length is about the span of a man's hand. The fluffy little creature looked exactly like a child's plaything.

Its owner, Mrs. Rowland, does not anticipate that the dog will ever weigh more than 3lb., and even if it should reach 4lb. or 5lb., it will still be worth £150.

Blue Chows are becoming very fashionable, and some new blues were shown by Mrs. Matheson. One never exhibited before is the only puppy of Blue Fox of Amwell, the famous dog which died from distemper after the last show.

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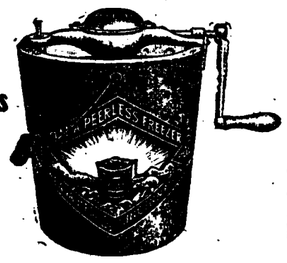

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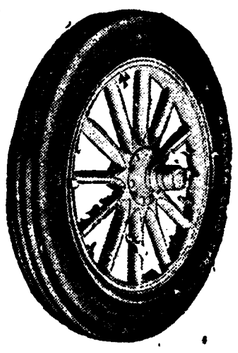

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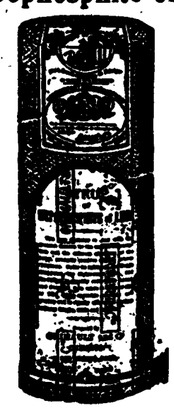

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